

DOWN ON THE  
... Negative

**DAYS' WEATHER. — PARIS:** Foggy  
over. Temp. 73-55 (72-13). — **TAMPA:**  
Change. Yesterday's temp. 70-50 (33-13).  
**ON:** Variable cloudiness. Temp.  
— Tomorrow: Bids change. Yesterday's  
temp. 63-51 (40-13). — **CHANNEL:** Mild.  
Occasional showers. Temp. 56-48 (33-13).  
**YORK:** Sunny. Temp. 62-50 (32-16).  
Temp. 52-42 (32-17).

**ADDITIONAL WEATHER. — PAGE 2**

Austria .....	4 S	Lithuania .....	9 Piasl.
Belgium .....	10 B.F.	Luxembourg .....	10 Piasl.
Eire (Inc. tax) .....	1/9	Morocco .....	20 Dof.
Denmark .....	1.75 D.Kr.	Netherlands .....	0.85 Flor.
France .....	1.00 Fr.	Nigeria .....	2/6
Germany .....	0.90 D.M.	Norway .....	1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain .....	1/6	Portugal .....	6 Esc.
Greece .....	8 Drs.	Spain .....	15 Piasl.
India .....	10 Rupees	Sweden .....	10 Kr.
Iran .....	20 Rials	Switzerland .....	1.50 S.Fr.
Italy .....	130 Lire	Turkey .....	4.25 T.L.
Israel .....	1.51 P.	U.S. Military .....	50.15
Lebanon .....	75 P.	Yugoslavia .....	2.00 D.

**Established 1887**

was no indication what the  
were intended for, or  
they were destined.  
Hilton Hotel is situated on  
ave in London's West End,  
posh Mayfair district. Dur-  
operation the police asked  
not to release the story  
re detectives had had a  
to wait for the suspects to



ports, Mr. Ford withdrew his offer to build the truck plant because of pressure from the Feogun.

bio, chief surgeon at the hospital where Bishop Walsh recuperated. Despite his physical weakness

But the prospect of peace has

Police sources had said they were being held as nationals of a country at war with Israel.

But according to today's communiqué, the Israeli security ser-

Vatican missionary department was accompanied by Undersecretary of State Giovanni Benelli. Bishop Walsh was helped down the airliner steps by airline employees and attended by Sister



Patricia Fitzmaurice, of Canton, Ohio, chief surgeon at the hospital where Bishop Walsh recuperated. Maryknoll sources said the bishop was alert and seemed mentally unaffected by his imprisonment in Shanghai.

But the prospect of peace has not meant Arab help at all.

This figure includes an Israeli night watchman whom Arab guerrillas carried off from an Israeli northern frontier village on New Year's Day and is believed held in London.



According to Bonn Aide

## Soviet Seen Making New Bid On Berlin at Big-Four Talks

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (WP).—The Soviet Union is prepared to make a new proposal on the Berlin issue, according to word brought to Washington last week by Egon Bahr, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's right-hand man, who did the spadework for the recent Bonn-Moscow pact.

The expectation is that when the Big Four (the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain) resume their Berlin talks next month, the Russians will seek an agreement, since Mr. Brandt has said that only after such an agreement will he ask the Bundestag to ratify the treaty with Moscow.

This new Communist movement in Europe will reach a crucial point, Berlin, isolated geographically 110 miles on the far side of the Iron Curtain and split in half by the Berlin wall, has been the flashpoint of East-West conflict since the onset of the cold war.

The task of reaching a four-power agreement, however, is monumental. The Soviet Union and the three Western powers have diametrically opposite views about the city's status. While the West is prepared to trim its terms a bit, only a major Soviet switch seems likely to produce agreement.

Open Way for Detente Only an agreement can bring the Bonn-Moscow pact into being and open the way for the European security conference that Moscow and its Warsaw Pact allies once again last week called for. They want it "in the nearest future."

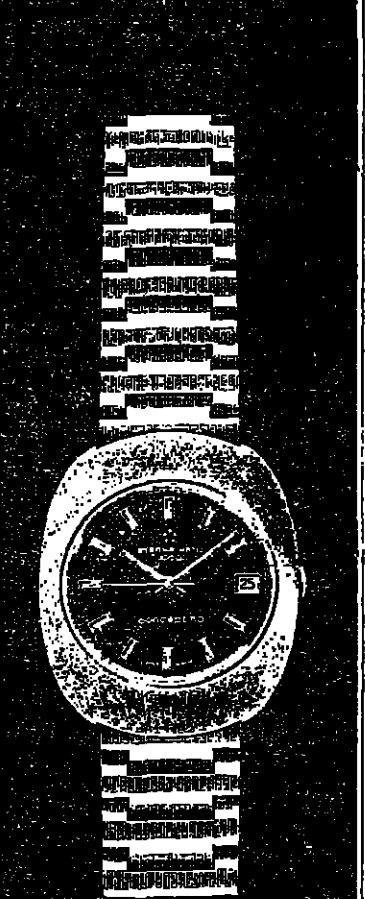
Mr. Brandt has said he discussed Berlin while talking to Soviet Communist party boss Leonid I. Brezhnev and Premier

## Narcotics Suspect Identified as Priest

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP).—The U.S. Customs Bureau reported today that a man it identified as a Roman Catholic priest was arrested at Dulles International Airport here with drugs worth more than \$14,000 taped to his body. The bureau listed him as the Rev. Joseph Albert Amormino, of Burbank, Calif.

Customs Commissioner Myles J. Ambrose said the suspect was searched by inspectors at Dulles after his arrival on an Air France flight from Paris, via Philadelphia, last evening. Mr. Ambrose said the inspectors found 9.5 pounds of hashish taped to his body—on his chest, thighs and calves. He was wearing religious garb.

## ETERNAMATIC concept 80



Observe the case and dial of 'concept 80' in design. In elegance of line, here is the timepiece of the future. Look inside 'concept 80'—in the perfect precision, the well established quality and excellence of the 'Eterna-Matic' self-wind, ball-bearing movement—here is a watch with a superb tradition!

Eterna Ltd., Precision Watch Factory, 2540 Grenchen, Switzerland

## Ho-Ho-Ho... School Is Out

DAR ES SALAAM, Aug. 24 (AP).—An outbreak of mass hysteria which reduced the entire population of a girls' school at Kashiha, central Tanzania, to laughter or tears has led to closing of the school for ten days.

Authorities decided to close the school after paying a visit and finding the school in chaos with fresh outbreaks of laughter being triggered every time the chorus seemed about to subside.

Such outbreaks are not uncommon, particularly in areas near Tanzania's lakes and frequently affect several schools at a time.

## Israel Says Egypt Still Builds Sites

Mrs. Meir Hints Cairo Mutilates Prisoners

TEL AVIV, Aug. 24 (UPI).—The Egyptians, with Soviet backing, were still constructing missile sites inside the Suez Canal standstill zone in violation of the cease-fire, an Israeli military source said today.

The source said this was the basis for the fifth complaint Israel made to the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization headquarters in Jerusalem. The complaint was made last night.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed that a copy of the complaint had also been forwarded to the U.S. government.

The spokesman said he could not, at the moment, confirm reports which appeared in the afternoon newspaper Maariv today that the United States had confirmed Israel's complaints about cease-fire violations.

Maariv, in a Washington report, said the United States had confirmed from its own aerial surveillance the Egyptians had broken the standstill.

Continuing Construction The military source said since Aug. 16, Israel had observed continuing construction work on missile sites within 19 miles of the canal, although no actual missiles had been moved in.

The source said some of the construction was earthworks but others were hardened concrete sites. "The new constructions began after Aug. 16," the source said. "No missiles have been moved into the new launching pads, yet. But they could be moved in at any time," he said.

The source refused to comment on his friend's Golda Meir made at the closing dinner of the Israeli Bonds 20th anniversary conference yesterday that Israeli pilots in captivity in Egypt had been medically mutilated to make them talk.

Story to Be Told In her speech, Mrs. Meir said, "The treatment of our prisoners... That story has not yet been told."

"The pilots... are operated upon once, and twice and three times and refuse to take medications for fear that maybe they will talk. They are afraid maybe they will say something so that they go through the most terrible sufferings in order to safeguard their secrets, which are the secrets of the safety of Israel."

"I have no comment to make on the premier's statement," the source said.

## Talks Today On Mideast

(Continued from Page 1) Sharaf, because the permanent representative, Mohammed H. el-Farra is presently in Jordan.

According to some Arab sources here, Mr. el-Farra's absence is deliberate, because he was born in Khan Yunis, a Palestinian town that is near Gaza and now under Israeli rule. He would therefore be in an especially delicate position in negotiations directly involving Israel. His own mission would not discuss this topic.

Mr. Jarring noted that Israel had already named its foreign minister, Abba Eban, as chief delegate, but mentioned that Mr. Tekoa was acting as alternate, and that if the other foreign ministers came here for the General Assembly that opens Sept. 15, "of course, I would be seeing all of them."

Asked whether he thought it would be necessary to extend the cease-fire beyond its original guarantee of 90 days, Mr. Jarring said extension would make him happy, but "I would be even more happy if we had found the solution before the end of the cease-fire."

He refused to make any kind of estimate of the time needed for a peace settlement.

Egypt: Cautious Hope CAIRO, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Egypt expressed cautious hope for the outcome of peace contacts with Israel through Mr. Jarring but said the main requirement remained Israel's acceptance of a total withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories.

Commenting on the announcement of the opening of contacts tomorrow, government spokesman Ahmed Anis told reporters that without this Israeli commitment prospects of long-term progress of the talks were doubtful.

"The fact that Israel did eventually appoint its delegates to Mr. Jarring's talks has enabled his mission to get off the ground," he said.

Calvo Praises Fulbright CAIRO, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Al-Ahram, the authoritative Cairo newspaper, today praised Sen. Fulbright as "one of the few American statesmen who are genuinely working for peace."

"The voice of a man like Fulbright is the expression of a minority that is important despite its limited influence amid the hubbub of imperialism and Zionist forces inside the American administration," the paper said.

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HUSSEIN'S FAMILY—Princess Muna, 29, British-born wife of King Hussein of Jordan, carrying one of her two-year-old twin daughters as she returned to London Sunday night after a "secret" two-week holiday with her four children in Cornwall. The royal family stayed in a coastal hotel with a private beach and registered under the name "Cook" for security reasons. The children are the daughters, Zein and Aicha, and two sons, Abdullah (right), eight, and Faisal, six. The boys re-enter their English school in September.

Associated Press

DA NANG, South Vietnam, Aug. 24 (UPI).—A prosecution witness said today that a U.S. Marine patrol appeared "winded and excited" when they returned from an area where the Marine Corps charged they killed 16 Vietnamese civilians last Feb. 9.

The testimony came at the general court martial of Pvt. Randall D. Herrod, 20, leader of the night patrol, who is charged with murder in the incident at a hamlet of Son Thang village southwest of Da Nang.

Sgt. Harvey D. Myers, 33, who selected the patrol members, testified today the five men were told to "kill anything that moved" in the Son Thang region, a Communist-dominated area on the northern coast.

Sgt. Myers said he set up a "radio watch" and heard about 120 rounds of machine-gun fire in the region where the patrol was operating. He said Pvt. Herrod had the other four men armed with M-16 rifles, 45-caliber pistols and that Pvt. Herrod also had an M-79 grenade launcher.

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Pvt. Herrod, a Silver Star winner for valor in Vietnam, later said he was "in a state of shock" and "didn't know what I was doing" when he fired the machine-gun.

The witnesses described the wounds of the victims, who had been killed by M-16 and 45-caliber pistol fire and rounds from an M-79.

First Lt. Lloyd S. Grant, 22, said M-16 and 45-caliber casings were found no farther than six feet from the bodies, and that the civilians had been killed at close range.

Lt. Grant admitted that patrols were told that "at night anything moving is fair game."

The defense, headed by Oklahoma State Sen. Gene Skipe, brought out in cross-examination of all witnesses heard today that civilians in the Son Thang region were known to be either Viet Cong or Viet Cong sympathizers.

Motions in Calley Case FT. BENNING, Ga., Aug. 24 (UPI).—Defense attorneys for 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr. today raised motions dealing with "national security" they hoped would bring to light key prosecution testimony concerning the alleged massacre of civilians in the South Vietnamese hamlet of My Lai-4.

Civilian attorney George W. Latimer said he hoped that the military judge, Col. Ralph W. Kennedy, would force a declassification of certain information dealing with the alleged murders.

Lt. Calley, 27, a former platoon leader in Vietnam when the incident allegedly occurred in March 1968, is charged with premeditated murder in the deaths of 193 men, women and children.

Mr. Latimer said the documents he sought access to at a closed door hearing probably would include some CIA records, orders, and information acquired through secret channels. He said the nature of the documents was the reason this pretrial hearing was to be held in secret.

My Lai Witness Is in Sweden, Asking Asylum STOCKHOLM, Aug. 24 (UPI).—A principal witness in the forthcoming court-martial of Lt. William Calley on charges of having murdered more than 100 civilians at My Lai, South Vietnam, is in Sweden, a Stockholm newspaper disclosed yesterday.

The witness is Sgt. Chick Cunningham, 39, who was Lt. Calley's immediate subordinate in South Vietnam, Aftonbladet said.

According to the article, Sgt. Cunningham arrived in Sweden about three weeks ago after he had left his Army camp without permission. He has applied for permission to stay in Sweden and his case is pending.

"I came here to forget. Calley is a sick man, he is absolutely mad. I hope he will be shot dead as a mad dog," the newspaper quoted Sgt. Cunningham.

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Western diplomats said the return of the chief Hanoi negotiator would eliminate an obstacle to resumption of the secret peace negotiations which Washington and Hanoi conducted on the margin of the public four-party talks here last year.

Mr. Thuy began boycotting the weekly public sessions last Dec. 11, five days after Henry Cabot Lodge relinquished the post of chief U.S. negotiator and was not immediately replaced by President Nixon.

## B-52s Hammer Red Bases To Stymie Buildup on DM

SAIGON, Aug. 24 (AP).—U.S. B-52 bombers struck today along the northern edge of South Vietnam with six raids on North Vietnamese positions one mile below the Demilitarized Zone and 20 miles or less from the border of Laos.

The aerial blows were aimed at smothering what seemed to be a North Vietnamese buildup for attacks against allied northern bases.

These mountain-top strongpoints form a protective screen for the coastal lowlands in the northern part of the country.

The six B-52 raids blasted at North Vietnamese staging areas and camps to the west of Firebase Fuller.

A seventh B-52 raid hit to the south of Firebase O'Reilly, another of the dozen allied forward bases and one that has come under repeated Communist fire in the weeks. An eighth mission near the Cambodian border, 10 miles northeast of Saigon.

Firebase Fuller was hit until last spring, when U.S. pulled out after a 43-day siege turned it over to the Vietnam. Little more than a week as base came under an attack inflicted heavy casualties. South Vietnamese defender Fuller is one of more than a dozen allied artillery bases positioned to form a screen North Vietnamese infiltrate Laos into the populated lowlands of South Vietnam.

Ground action in both Vietnam and Cambodia was quiet, as light with only skirmishes reported during 24 hours.

U.S. headquarters announced Army helicopter was shot down ground fire yesterday 20 southwest of Da Nang and 20 Americans aboard were killed three wounded.

National Front Report HONG KONG, Aug. 24 (AP).—The Cambodian National Front has reported that its have "completely liberated" two-thirds of Cambodia, a population of 2.8 million. The Vietnam news agency said the total population of Cambodia is estimated at 5,729,000.

The agency said the report submitted by Penn Nouth, p in the Cambodian government, at a two-day meeting front's Central Committee last.

The meeting, believed to be held in Peking, approved appointment of Defense Minister Samnang as vice-premier the exile government.

Witness Tells Marine Trial Of 'Kill' Order

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White House Denies Leaking Story on Tydings SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 24 (UPI).—The White House emphatically denied any involvement with a Life magazine article accusing Sen. Joseph D. Tydings, D., Md., of having obtained a government loan to enhance stock value of a Florida-based company.

Sen. Tydings had accused presidential assistant Peter Flanigan and Daniel Hoegren, a former White House aide, of having leaked the information to the magazine.

White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said he discussed the matter with Mr. Flanigan, who denied any involvement in the published article. Mr. Ziegler said he is also "quite sure and almost positive" Mr. Hoegren was not the source.

The State Department said Friday the Agency for International Development was investigating charges that Sen. Tydings visited an AID official seeking a \$7 million loan for the Nicaragua operations of Charter Co. of Jacksonville, Fla. The loan was approved. Life said Sen. Tydings had a joint interest in the company.

Caradon to Oppose Execution of a 'Spy' LONDON, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Lord Caradon, former British UN delegate, said last night that he will fly to Seoul tomorrow, in a bid to save a South Korean from execution as a North Korean spy.

The Korean, No-Su Pak, 36, who studied law at Cambridge University for



## Ark., Alaska Governors in Primary Test

Their Races Are  
Spotlighted Today

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP).—Gov. Keith Miller of Alaska faces a tough GOP re-election battle with Rep. Howard Pollock in tomorrow's primaries. And there's a scramble for the governorship in Arkansas, with a Negro in the Republican field against Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller.

These races highlight the primary day, with Gov. Dewey F. Bartlett of Oklahoma seeking re-election without GOP opposition and four Democrats vying to run against him.

The only Senate seat involved is that of Sen. Ted Stevens, 46-year-old Alaska Republican, who faces nominal opposition from Fritz Singer, a political unknown. Two well-known state legislators, Sen. Joe Josephson, 36, and Rep. Wendell P. Kay, 56, both of Anchorage, are seeking the Democratic nomination.

The key House race is also in Alaska, with three Republicans and one Democrat seeking to succeed Rep. Pollock, who gave up his House seat to run for governor. The lively Alaska election also has on the ballot five referendum issues, including lowering the voting age from 19 to 18 and eliminating a knowledge of English as a prerequisite for voting.

Miller Has Troubles  
Alaska's Democratic gubernatorial primary has four candidates, led by former Gov. William A. Egan, 55, and Anchorage supermarket chain owner Larry Carr, 40. Also in the field are prominent candidates Mildred Meier Hansen, of Juneau, and James Russell of Fairbanks.

Gov. Miller has run into trouble not only with his state's Democratic-controlled House but with some of his own party over development of Alaska's oil reserves. Rep. Pollock says he is running because Gov. Miller can't win.

The Arkansas gubernatorial battle focuses on former Gov. Orval Faubus' comeback bid for a seventh term against seven opponents in the Democratic primary. Mr. Faubus, 60, is the acknowledged leader but says he does not believe he can escape a run-off Sept. 8.

Gov. Rockefeller, 58, seeking a third two-year term, is expected to win the GOP primary and has campaigned little against his three primary opponents, all political unknowns.

The three, all former Democrats, are Lester Gibbs; former radio evangelist James K. "Uncle Mac" Macgregor, who ran third in the 1968 Democratic primary; and J. Hampton, first black to run for governor in Arkansas since 1920.

Wealth Made Issue  
Mr. Hampton, 34-year-old African Methodist Episcopal minister, who resigned as president of Little Rock's Shorter College to campaign, says Gov. Rockefeller has dropped "large sums of money" in black communities, "undermining the morale, the morals of my people with the lure of money."

Mr. Faubus has made Gov. Rockefeller and his wealth a chief issue. He said one of the great concerns of the voters is school desegregation and school busing. Three other Democratic aspirants, former State Rep. Bill Wells, businessman W. S. Cheek and lawyer Bob Compton, have bitterly assailed busing and attacked the courts.

Others in the field against Mr. Faubus are Attorney General Joe Purcell, 46; House Speaker Hayes C. McClellan, 38; Charleston lawyer Dale Summers, 44, and a Loneok farmer, J. M. Malone Jr.

Bartlett Seeks Re-election  
In Oklahoma, Gov. Bartlett is seeking a second four-year term as the first beneficiary of a constitutional amendment removing the one-term limit on governors.

The four seeking to oppose him are former State Sen. David Hall, 33, a Tulsa lawyer; former Oklahoma Public Service Commissioner "Cannon," 45, an Edmond lawyer; State Sen. Bryce Baggett, 38, of Oklahoma City; and former U.S. Rep. Wilbur Cartwright, now an Oklahoma corporation commissioner.

Mr. Hall is favored to win, possibly without a runoff. Sept. 15, but Mr. Baggett, a Tulsa attorney in the race, has been gaining.

## Salinas Valley Struck by Chavez

SALINAS, Calif., Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Farm workers went on strike today in the Salinas Valley to force vegetable growers to recognize their union. The valley produces more than \$50 million worth of lettuce a year.

The farm union's Mexican-American founder, Cesar Chavez, who has just led his members to victory in a bitter, long-drawn-out California grape dispute, said he hoped the strike would halt shipments of all vegetables from the area, where harvesting has begun.

Mr. Chavez wants the growers to renounce a recent agreement he signed with the Teamsters Union and to sign a new one with the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

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**BOMB ATTACK**—Firemen stand outside a University of Wisconsin electronics equipment building that was heavily damaged by an explosion yesterday, one man died.

## Cardinal Cushing, 75, Says He Has No Plan to Retire

BOSTON, Aug. 24 (AP).—Richard Cardinal Cushing, who observes his 75th birthday today, said "I know nothing about retirement."

Earlier he had said he would retire on his 75th birthday, but now he says, "Retirement is up to Rome. I have no say about it. Some submit resignations, but I haven't given it any thought."

He said yesterday in a telephone interview that he was ailing but declined to discuss the nature of his illness.

## Nixon Skirting Press Corps In Capital to Reach Public

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (NYT).—The Nixon administration has come up with a new strategy for getting its policies across to the American public: reaching out to metropolitan newspaper editors and regional television executives throughout the land.

In football parlance, the Nixon administration has made an end-run around the Washington press corps and the "Eastern establishment" press that Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew has acridly criticized.

The strategy, devised by Herbert Klein, the President's director of communications, includes:

- Top-level briefings for news executives that are led by the President himself and include senior members of the administration such as Henry A. Kissinger, the President's assistant for national security affairs.

- Briefings on legislative proposals for reporters around the country by administration teams.

- Special mailings to editorial writers, radio and TV station news managers, and writers who focus on particular fields such as pollution.

- Direct appeals to the public through presidential television addresses or televised news conferences that the President can control.

- A minimum of presidential contacts with the White House press corps, and those almost always in formal meetings.

Mr. Klein said that his plan intended "no reflection on the Washington press corps, which has to follow things minute by minute. We're looking at the long range

## Blast, Believed Bomb, Kills 1 At University of Wisconsin

By Tim Wyngard

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 24 (WP).—Federal law enforcement agencies have taken over the investigation of a powerful explosion which virtually destroyed the controversial Army Mathematics Research Center on the University of Wisconsin campus today, killing one person and injuring at least four others.

The explosion, preceded by two minutes by an anonymous telephone warning to Madison police, gutted the building that has been a target

for anti-war demonstrators because of alleged secret research for the military.

The dead man was identified as Robert Fasnacht, 33, a post-doctoral researcher in the physics department, which shares the building with the math center in the heart of the campus.

The explosion occurred at 3:42 a.m. while Madison police were notifying university police forces. A Madison police dispatcher had been warned:

"Hay pig. There's a bomb in the math research building on the university campus. Clear the building."

The bomb wrecked the first two floors and left the remaining four damaged but still intact. A \$1.5 million computer in the center was destroyed.

Windows were shattered throughout a six-block area. And trees were uprooted and cars destroyed immediately around the building.

The site was cordoned off by police, who cited possible radiation leaks from physics laboratories and a nuclear accelerator buried beneath the math center.

The center, which occupied a six-story wing of Sterling Hall, the physics department building, was operated under a contract with the U.S. Army.

Center officials have maintained that they do no secret research now and that their interests are widespread. Activists have demanded the removal of the facility because they contend it does missile and ballistics research and orbit calculations, among other projects, for the military.

3 Campus Targets  
It is one of three campus targets for activists. The others are the ROTC program and the Land Tenure Center, which does Latin American studies.

The ROTC offices were seriously damaged by firebombs early in the current 18-month bombing wave. Generally linked to such attacks have been the aerial bombing raid of an Army ammunition plant about 40 miles from Madison, bombings of Reserve and National Guard armories, and firebombings of campus administrative offices.

Stephen T. Boyle, administrative assistant to Gov. Warren P. Knowles, said that the federal forces were running the investigation because of the federal connections of both the math center and the physics department.

Called Revolution  
State Attorney General Robert Warren said that the bombing marked "the beginnings of an outright revolution."

Intelligence reports indicate that radicals at the university intend to move away from mass protests and toward bombing and terror at the school this fall, he said.

Mr. Warren and police officials refused to comment on any possible leads in the case. Mr. Warren said that the Atomic Energy Commission is "concerned" about possible radiation dangers but hospital spokesmen said that checks have been made of persons who were in the area and no radiation dangers have been found.

The four injured were not seriously hurt. Mr. Fasnacht was married and the father of three. His widow said he was working all night to finish experiments before leaving on a vacation.

'Roosevelt's Church' in Washington Burns  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP).—The St. Thomas Episcopal Church—once known as "President Franklin D. Roosevelt's church"—was swept yesterday by a fire that authorities described as suspicious. Only the walls and roof of the 57-year-old structure remained standing.

Police said that several children were seen running from the area, and that the blaze might have been started during a burglary attempt.

LSD Found on Manson  
LOS ANGELES, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—Prison security for Manson was tightened after authorities discovered part of an LSD pill on him, it was learned today.

Capt. James Kline, commander of the jail where Manson is imprisoned, said the drug was discovered after Manson had visitors.

## In Detailed Study of U.S. 50% Cut in Cities' Air Pollution Seen Adding 3-5 Years to Life

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (WP).—If air pollution were cut by 50 percent in major U.S. cities, a newborn baby would have an additional three to five years' life expectancy.

Deaths from lung cancer—and in fact all lung disease—would be cut by 25 percent. Death and disease from heart and blood vessel disorders might be cut by 10 to 15 percent.

All disease and death would be reduced by 4.5 percent yearly, and the annual saving to the nation would be at least \$3 billion.

These calculations of the human price of dirty air—based on existing medical knowledge—have been made by two economists at the Carnegie-Mellon School of Industrial Administration in Pittsburgh.

They were presented before a pollution symposium in Washington last week. They also appear as the lead article in the current issue of Science Weekly, a publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

In a highly statistical analysis, the economists found that merely easing pollution in acute periods would have little effect on overall death and disease rates.

'At All Times'  
It is the lesser but constant pollution "that is important," they conclude, "not the occasional peaks. People dealing with this problem should worry about abating air pollution at all times."

All in all, the economists decided, "there is conclusive evidence" in hard statistics that air pollution both sickens and kills.

Its effects in lung cancer and other breathing ailments (like bronchitis and emphysema) are striking—second only to the effects of cigarette smoking.

The evidence of effects in heart disease is "less comprehensive" but still highly suggestive.

The effects are strong in the deaths of both the old and the young and there are "strong correlations" between deaths of infants up to 11 months old with atmospheric concentrations of sulphuric acid and dust.

Yet sickness and death rates also rise with other factors—age, race, poverty. So, using advanced statistical methods, the Pittsburgh economists calculated the effects of each, and the potential effect of improving each.

In calculating pollution's dol-

lar costs, they used a 1963 estimate—which they believe to be a gross underestimate—that death and disease cost the country \$47 billion a year (based on medical costs and lost work days).

They concluded: "For the average middle-class American

family living in an urban area, abating air pollution is the single most important thing we could do to improve health.

"If we could reduce air pollution by 50 percent, it would save nearly as much in money and life as if we found a complete cure for cancer."

## 40 Anti-Pollution Cars in U.S. Off On Transcontinental Clean Air Race

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 24 (UPI).—The first group of anti-pollution vehicles left today as part of the second Transcontinental Clean-Air Car Race.

The cars, powered by liquid and natural gas engines, left at three-minute intervals. Electric cars were given a two-hour head start because their speed was slower.

First stop for the more than 40 vehicles—all designed to drastically reduce air pollution from automobile exhausts—was Toronto. There will be six scheduled overnight stops on the 3,600-mile journey from Massachusetts Institute of Technology here to Pasadena, home of the California Institute of Technology (Caltech).

The electric-powered cars were the first off because they must stop about every 60 miles to have their batteries recharged. Other entries were powered by propane, natural or compressed gas. The only turbine engine car entered was from MIT. A few steam engine cars were expected to run.

The race is designed to promote academic and industrial efforts toward eliminating or drastically cutting pollution emitted from present gasoline-driven internal combustion engines.

## Vietnam Solution: Send Foe Polecats

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UPI).—Skunks may provide a smelly and effective means of achieving military victory in Vietnam, according to a constituent of Rep. Clarence D. Long, D. Md.

In his newsletter to residents of his district, Rep. Long reported an unnamed constituent has an "idea for ending the Vietnam war by forcing the Communists to come out of their underground holes and fight."

The idea: Ship thousands of skunks to Vietnam (where there are none now) and turn them loose. Rep. Long said his constituent "guarantees that the polecats will head for the nearest dugout, driving the Communists out into the open, so our soldiers can get a shot at them."

The idea has been forwarded to the Pentagon by the congressman.

Bogus Money Ring  
NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario, Aug. 24 (AP).—Seven persons have been arrested and \$80,000 in counterfeit money recovered in simultaneous police raids on both sides of the Canada-U.S. border at Niagara Falls Saturday night.

## White-Cemetery Burial for Negro GI Goes to Court

PORT PIERCE, Fla., Aug. 24 (AP).—A legal fight began today in an attempt to bury the body of Negro soldier Pfc. Eugene Williams, killed in the Vietnam war, in a white-only cemetery.

Mr. Williams' body at present is resting in a flag-draped GI coffin at a funeral home. The 30-year-old soldier died in a mortar attack Aug. 8.

Although a 72-year-old white woman, Mrs. John Diehl, has donated a grave next to that of her infant grandson, Mr. Williams has been refused burial at Hillcrest Memorial Gardens, James Livesey, the cemetery manager, said contracts restricting burial plots to whites are the reason for the refusal.

However, Ralph Flowers, attorney for Mr. Williams' mother, filed papers today in U.S. district court in Miami seeking an emergency hearing to force burial.

Mrs. Diehl said: "I'll testify too. Who am I to discriminate when they need space to bury a boy?"

Mr. Livesey has been under pressure from Mayor Dennis Summerlin and other local leaders to give in. But Mr. Livesey remained firm in his decision and declined to comment yesterday, on lawyer's advice, he said.

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## South African Blacks Fight Trial on Once-Dropped Count

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 24 (AP)—Attorneys for all but one of 20 blacks charged under the South Africa terrorism act contend today that they should not be tried because they had previously been cleared of the same charges. The 20th detainee, Benjamin M. Ramotse, claimed he could not be tried in Pretoria supreme court because he had been sentenced by Rhodesian police. Mr. Ramotse's lawyer said he was tortured by Rhodesian and South African police and brought within the court's jurisdiction against his will and in violation of international law. The trial of 15 African men and women has attracted international interest. Among observers are representatives of the United States, British and Swedish embassies and Peter Cornell, executive director of the U.S. Lawyers Com-

mittee for Civil Rights Under Law. Police armed with rifles and machine pistols guarded the courtroom as the defendants were led in. Several exchanged clenched fist "black power" salutes with non-white spectators. The 58-page indictment charges the defendants with acts of terrorism against South Africa between June 1962 and May 1970. They are accused among other things of training in guerrilla warfare and encouraging others to do so, of being members or supporters of the aims of the banned African National Congress or other outlawed black nationalist movements.

### Hold Over a Year

Most of those on trial were among 30 to 40 swept up by police in May and June last year under the terrorism act. Among them was Mrs. Winnie Mandela, wife of former African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, who is serving a life term on Robben Island.

Twenty-two detainees were brought to court under the catch-all Suppression of Communism Act in October last year. All pleaded not guilty when their trial started in December. On February 16, 1970, the prosecution was withdrawn, the original charges dropped and the 22 were acquitted. All were immediately re-detained for further investigation under the terrorism act. Several were released and the fresh charge was placed June 18.

Defense lawyer Sydney Kentridge told the court today that the accused could not be charged with a more serious offense after being acquitted of less serious charges growing out of the same incidents.

## Niarchos Plans Not to Fight Charges Now

ATHENS, Aug. 24 (UPI)—Stavros Niarchos does not plan to return to Greece to fight an attempt by a prosecutor to indict him on charges of contributing to the death of his wife May 4, a spokesman said today.

"There is nothing for him to do here until the judicial board reaches its decision," said Constantinos Dracopoulos, chief executive for the Niarchos enterprise in Greece. No action is expected until after Sept. 15, when members of the judicial board return.

The 61-year-old multimillionaire is in Switzerland, said Mr. Dracopoulos. Prosecutor Constantinos Fafanias, who holds the office in the Athenian port of Piraeus, asked a three-man judicial board, equivalent to a grand jury, to indict Mr. Niarchos on charges equivalent to manslaughter.

Mr. Niarchos has denied accusations that he contributed to his wife's death, ruled a suicide earlier by a medical board which said death was due to an overdose of barbiturates.

Greek authorities, meanwhile, said today they would arrest Mr. Niarchos only if he is indicted. "Under Greek law," a judge said, "persons indicted for manslaughter are placed under arrest. If they are abroad, authorities ask for their extradition."

## Arms Sales To S. Africa Are Opposed

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Aug. 24 (Reuters)—Emperor Haile Selassie said here today that arms sales to South Africa would undoubtedly help that regime to promote and maintain its oppressive rule.

Speaking at the opening of the 15th session of the council of ministers of the Organization of African Unity, the emperor said: "We deplore the recently announced intentions of the new British government to sell arms to South Africa in flagrant violation of the Security Council resolutions imposing an embargo on the sale of arms to South Africa."

"Arms sales to South Africa will undoubtedly help the racist regime to promote and maintain its oppressive rule against Africans who constitute the vast majority of the inhabitants of that country."

"Independent African states must therefore convince the powers concerned to abandon such a course as harmful to all." The British Conservative government has said it is prepared to consider supplying limited amounts of arms to South Africa, and is having consultations with Commonwealth nations, on the issue.

The emperor said the steady development of the economic and political progress of the continent was determined by the perseverance of its leaders.

"It is because Africa persevered in this belief that the civil strife in Nigeria was contained within its own boundaries and that Africa, mobilized by the OAU, succeeded in attaining its goal, namely the unity and territorial integrity of its member states," he said.

The four-day meeting of the council will prepare the agenda for next week's OAU summit. Forty of the OAU's 41 member states are attending, the only absentee being Mauritius.

Pan Am Bus Set Afire CALCUTTA, Aug. 24 (AP)—About 20 leftist youths set fire Saturday to a Pan American Airways bus in north Calcutta. Police said the driver and two American passengers escaped unhurt.



FOREST AFLAME—A house in Calcatoggio, Corsica, is surrounded by the smoke of a burning forest shortly after the inhabitants of the house fled the advancing flames.

## Indian Priest Denies 'Sale' Of Girls to Convents in West

KOTTAYAM, India, Aug. 24 (Reuters)—The head of a Roman Catholic institute that has sent nearly 500 Indian girls to European convents today denied that they were sold.

The Rev. Cyril Puthenperum, head of the Nirmala Bhavan, Secular Institute at Ettumamur near this Kerala town, said the girls, mostly of the middle class, had gone to Europe of their own accord to enter convents or be trained as nuns and nurses.

"There was no question of 'buying or selling' the girls and there was no compulsion or coercion," he told reporters.

The girls were sent to convents in Italy, France, Germany and Spain at the request of institutions and cardinals. No trading was involved and the girls were not enticed, Father Puthenperum said. He said he had visited all the girls sent to Europe by the institute and found that they were "living like princesses" and were very happy.

Out of nearly 500 girls sent to Europe by Nirmala Bhavan, only ten had come back to India—six of them because of illness or for domestic reasons, he added. The four others were disaffected and left the Sisters of Divine Providence Convent near Rome around the beginning of this year, he said. They returned to Kerala this month after visiting Germany.

Father Puthenperum said bishops and priests in other parts of India, as well as others in Kerala, had sent girls to Europe to become nuns.

He said the aim of his institute—which he said had the blessing of Pope Paul—was to train its members "to attain Christian perfection through social services."

Meanwhile, the Catholic bishops of India disclosed today they had decided earlier this month to ask the Vatican for help in looking after Indian girls going to Europe to become nuns.

The Catholic Bishops Conference of India said one of its standing committees had also urged the bishops in the southern state of Kerala to tackle the issue "as a matter of urgency."

Archbishop Benedict Mar Gregorios of Trivandrum, capital of Kerala state, told reporters today that it was true that girls from Kerala went to Germany, France, Italy and Spain to become nuns and to train as nurses. He said he thought about 3,000 had gone in the last few years.

The convents paid the air fares and other expenses, but none of the

## 3 Shot as Hippies Riot After Ban In Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24 (AP)—Riots broke out tonight in Dam Square after open-air sleeping by hippies was banned there.

Soon after the ban took effect at 8 p.m., hundreds of youngsters gathered, throwing stones at police cars.

Riot police cleared the square and later a policeman involved in a scuffle fired shots, injuring three people, including a press photographer, Daniel Koning, 25, who was reported to have been shot in the back.

Several policemen were also injured, one of them seriously.

## Copters Cross Pacific Ocean

DA NANG, Vietnam, Aug. 24 (AP)—The first helicopters to fly across the Pacific Ocean arrived here today after a nine-day, 9,000-mile journey from the United States.

A spokesman for the mission said the flight cut 75 percent off the time it normally takes to freight aircraft to Vietnam. He added that the two HH-33 Jolly Green Giant helicopters demonstrated their world wide tactical capability.

The helicopters were accompanied on most of the journey by fixed wing aircraft for aerial refueling.

## Concorde at 1,000 mph

LONDON, Aug. 24 (Reuters)—Concorde-003, the British version of the Anglo-French supersonic airliner, reached its fastest yet speed, 1,000 miles an hour, during a test flight Saturday. It flew at supersonic speeds for 56 minutes.

## Girl Reporter Is Back in Paris After Captivity

PARIS, Aug. 24 (AP)—A French girl who was a freelance journalist when captured in Cambodia nearly three months ago, slipped back into Paris almost unnoticed after her release. It was reported here today.

The girl, Lydie Nicaise, arrived yesterday a few hours after Alain Clement, a French television soundman whose two colleagues died after being wounded during capture. Mr. Clement said he was told of their deaths only when being released, and was given their watches and passports to bring home.

Miss Nicaise disappeared in the Angkor Wat sector while riding in a rickshaw with a reporter for Agence France-Press, Xavier Baron.

Mr. Baron, Mr. Clement, Miss Nicaise and a Dutchman were in captivity together. Mr. Clement said Mr. Baron, who has a heart ailment, and the Dutchman were to be released soon.

## Liner Elizabeth A Tourist Flop, To Be Auctioned

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (NYT)—The old Cunard liner Queen Elizabeth, a success for 38 years on the North Atlantic but a failure as a tourist attraction in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., since her retirement in 1968, will be sold at auction there on Sept. 9 and 10.

The sale is part of a bankruptcy proceeding in Federal Court in Philadelphia that began when the present owners, the Queen Ltd., filed a petition seeking a court plan to pay creditors "in whole or in part." The attorneys listed liabilities of \$12.1 million against assets of slightly more than \$11.4 million.

The announcement said that the contents of the ship—marine equipment and hotel and restaurant equipment and furnishings—would be sold as well as the hull. This indicated that this time the old Queen is headed for the scrap yard.

## New Chinese Ambassador In Warsaw

### Peking-U.S. Talks To Be at Top Level

By James Feron

WARSAW, Aug. 24 (NYT)—A new Communist Chinese ambassador arrived here tonight, restoring top-level diplomatic representation with Polish and American officials for the first time since 1967.

The new ambassador is Yao Kuang, a Foreign Ministry official who once served in the Chinese Embassy in Warsaw.

Mr. Kuang will replace the Chinese chargé d'affaires, Lei Yang, in the formal talks that have been held here with American Ambassador Walter J. Stoessel Jr. since their resumption last January.

The talks were suspended after two meetings when Peking indicated that it could not continue while American forces were in Cambodia. Discussions are expected to be resumed in the fall.

Mr. Kuang replaces Ambassador Wang Kuo-chuan, who returned to China three years ago. Since then Peking's embassy in Warsaw, as in many other Communist capitals, has been represented by a chargé d'affaires.

The posting of a new ambassador to Warsaw indicated last month in Chinese reports relayed through Hong Kong, follows similar restoration of top-level diplomatic representation in Yugoslavia, Hungary, Romania and Albania.

### A New Interest

These moves have been interpreted as part of Peking's apparent new interest in Eastern Europe and follow a more active role by Peking in the Communist world following the Chinese Cultural Revolution.

Some observers see Peking's more sensitive relations with Moscow as a motivation for this increased diplomatic activity, including the talks with the United States.

These talks, which began in 1955 and have been held exclusively in Warsaw since 1958, were resumed last January after a two-year lapse attributed to the Cultural Revolution and the Vietnam war. The session that was canceled last May was to have been the 137th.

They are the only formal contacts between American and Chinese Communist diplomats. They provide a forum for exchanging viewpoints on major issues and, to a lesser extent, for discussing practical matters below the policy level.

Some observers here believe Peking is also interested in keeping Moscow guessing about Chinese relations with Washington.

Poland is represented in Peking by a chargé d'affaires but Polish officials have indicated that Warsaw will soon be naming an ambassador to the Chinese capital.

## Strong Winds Spread Fires On Corsica

AJACCIO, Corsica, Aug. 24 (AP)—Gale-force winds spread fires in 100 places today through dry brush and forest on Corsica. The wind kept the flames dancing and leaping ahead of exhausted firemen.

Firefighters and Foreign Legionnaires who have been battling the fires for three days.

Officials said 15,000 acres of pine-wood and brush had been reduced to ashes since Saturday, and the situation was getting worse as the day wore on.

Late this afternoon, 120 specialists were sent from Nice with 35 pieces of equipment.

### Villages Threatened

Six villages in the northern finger of the island were threatened. Most had been evacuated and firemen played water on the abandoned houses.

Four Canadian water bombers made runs trying to obstruct fires approaching the villages.

In the countryside, winds of more than 62 miles an hour made opposition seem hopeless. At nightfall yesterday, most of the 20 separate fires had been brought under control, because of a calm in the persistent Mediterranean winds.

Today the wind began to blow again, hard and hot.

Some officials attributed the rash of fires to arson, but others said simple carelessness was probably to blame.

## You'll live like a king in our castle in Ireland

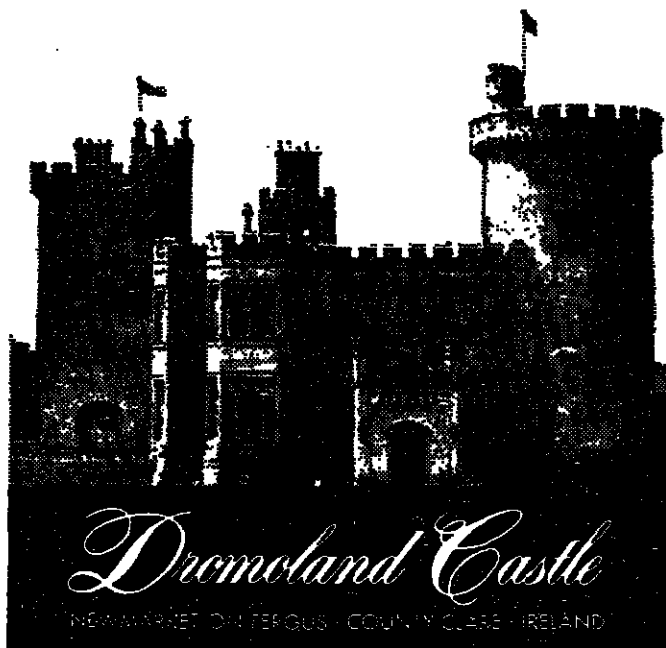
Just 8 miles from Shannon Airport you'll find Dromoland Castle. Dromoland has been the home of the Royal O'Brien clan since 1570. The first owner, Donough O'Brien was a descendant in an unbroken line of High King Brian Boru, who defeated the Danes at Clontarf in 1014.

And now you're invited to savor the home of royalty. With the help of twentieth century know-how, this historic castle has been converted into a luxury hotel while still preserving all the elegance and charm of another age. All the rooms have central heating and private baths. The public rooms, once lofty banqueting halls and galleries, are superbly and comfortably decorated. The food is in the finest Continental tradition of haute cuisine—sprinkled with such Irish delicacies as Dublin Bay Prawns.

On the 1300-acre estate there's a 9-hole golf course, as well as riding, fishing boating and tennis. And Dromoland is an ideal centre for sightseeing trips to the rest of Ireland—Kilbarney, the Blarney Stone and Galway Bay are all within easy reach.

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## LOVE STORY

by Erich Segal

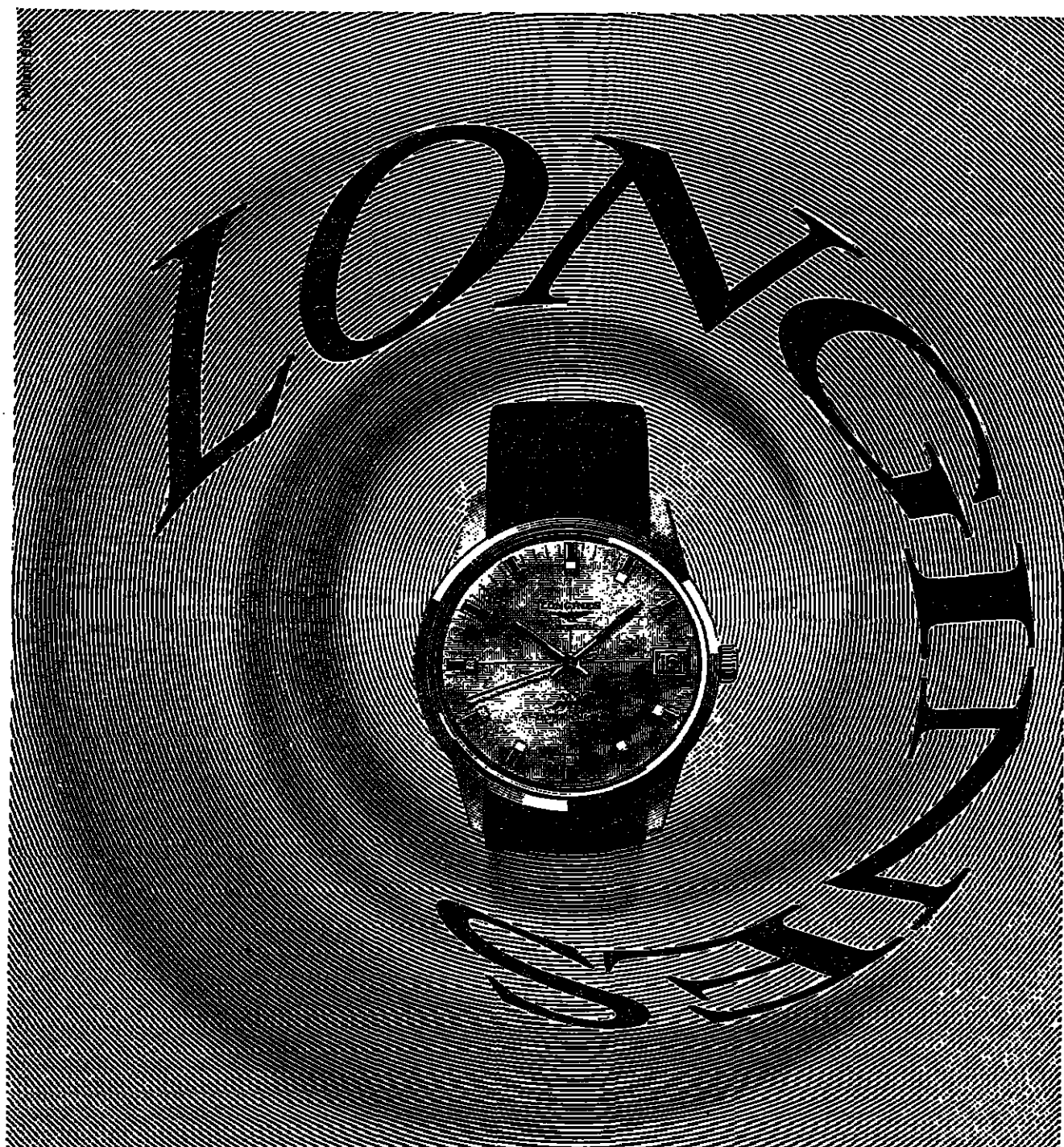
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## The Mercenaries in Vietnam

The Senate's reaction to the payment of United States bonuses to foreign soldiers for service in Vietnam was relatively mild. It voted to forbid payment of more to Philippine, Thai and South Korean troops in Vietnam than to Americans fighting in that country. Although the unanimous vote for Sen. Fulbright's amendment to the military procurement bill suggested a determined revolt against the hiring of mercenaries for Vietnam, the effect would be merely an equalization of special combat pay from American funds.

No doubt this restraint in dealing with a highly dubious practice reflected in some measure Sen. Stennis's feeling that we should not "go in there with a meat ax" at a time when the United States is withdrawing its troops from Vietnam. A reasonable argument can be made that Washington should not be discouraging Asian nations from helping the South Vietnamese at a time when the United States is advocating more self-reliance on the part of those countries and less dependence on American manpower. But this is an expedient view which tends to overlook the basic objections to the mercenary system.

Congress is particularly irritated because the practice of paying Asian soldiers to fight in Vietnam (or merely "sit on their hands," as Sen. Fulbright put it in the case of the Philippines' non-combat troops) was adopted without the knowledge or consent of Con-

gress. President Johnson held out inducements to the Filipinos, the Thais and the South Koreans to participate in the Vietnamese war so as to create an impression of Asian support for what the United States was doing. Since Thailand, for example, has been paying its privates only \$26 a month, compared with the \$39 a month they have received from U.S. funds, there is no escape from the stigma that attaches to the mercenary.

In the hearings before the Symington subcommittee on United States commitments abroad, Ambassador Leonard Unger defended the practice on the ground that Washington wanted to make the participation of foreign troops in Vietnam possible without adding additional financial burdens to the government in question. But defense efforts always involve some burden. The argument that most of these burdens, even for the defense of remote Asian countries, should be piled on the American taxpayers has worn very thin.

As a matter of good faith the United States is obligated to carry out agreements made in the past to pay bonuses to foreign troops fighting with us in Vietnam, but the policy itself is due for a drastic overhauling. The next step may well be the prohibition of future hidden subsidies of this sort in the absence of specific congressional authorization.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The U.S. Budget Deficit

In part the embarrassing outlook for a \$10 billion federal deficit for the current fiscal year and a much larger gap between income and outgo in fiscal 1972 is a product of the administration's own policies. The economic slowdown which it brought about in order to curb inflation cut into corporate profits and thus reduced revenue from taxation. However necessary or desirable the slowdown may have been from the viewpoint of cooling an overheated economy, it leaves the administration with a dilemma that cannot be readily dissipated.

An even larger share of the blame for this outlook, however, falls upon Congress. In passing the Tax Reform Act last year, Congress not only indulged in a tax-cutting spree over the protests of the White House and Treasury. Since then both houses have insisted on voting for the appropriation of funds in excess of the budget without providing additional revenue or ordering compensating cuts in other outlays. Some of these spending bills have had our support on the ground that they are essential to a reorientation of priorities. But the total effect of congressional action to date has been to boost probable expenditures out of proportion to the willingness of Congress to supply the necessary taxes.

In ordinary times this would not be a disturbing situation. With the economy in a state of sluggishness, a small deficit could ordinarily be welcomed as a means of stimulating an expansion of industrial and business activity. But inflation has not yet been brought under control. Economists seem to be in agreement that the accumulated federal deficit, amounting to \$38 billion in the last three years of the Johnson administration, was a prime cause of the inflation that has since afflicted our economy.

The danger of slipping back into a policy of deficit financing while the price-wage spiral still has a strong upward thrust must be obvious to anyone familiar with this recent history. Many economists are still more afraid of irresponsible fiscal and monetary policies in Washington than of high unemployment or a real recession.

One hopeful element in the situation is the decline in defense spending. Outlays for defense are now running at about \$77 billion a year compared to an annual rate of \$80 billion in the third quarter of 1969, and one estimate is that present plans for with-

drawal of forces from Vietnam should cut our defense costs to about \$70 billion by the end of 1971. But this is not enough to close the prospective gap between revenue and expenditures, without a sharp upturn in economic activity. No such upturn is anticipated, and if there should be an abrupt turnaround it would rejuvenate the dangers of inflation.

The situation seems to call more for watchful waiting at present than for any drastic turn in policy. Certainly the time has not yet come for any drive for a general increase in taxes, and if the President should launch such a movement the chance for its enactment during the election campaigns would probably be nil. Congress should, however, enact the minor bills requested by the White House for renewal of the excise taxes on telephones and automobiles, the gasoline lead tax and accelerated payment of gift and estate taxes. And Congress should be far more diligent than it has been in the past in trimming needless expenditures or providing additional revenue when it passes new spending bills for which no funds have been included in the budget.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## KGB vs. Tourists

The American Embassy in Moscow has properly protested to the Soviet Foreign Ministry against secret police treatment of some American tourists. The crude behavior of the KGB toward the Americans involved must raise questions for other Americans contemplating visits to the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Ludmila Koehler, a teacher at the University of Pittsburgh and a leader of a group of young Americans visiting the Black Sea area, was accused of "hooliganism," arrested, flown to Moscow without explanation, and deported to Budapest. Her "crime" was that she asked for the right to state this country's case at an anti-American youth rally in Sochi. In a related incident, an American visitor's wife and small son were threatened and he was pressured to sign a statement that he had participated in "anti-Soviet activities."

Tourists are guests, entitled to at least minimum hospitality and personal security. Soviet tourists here enjoy full freedom of speech. American tourists in the Soviet Union deserve no less.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The West German-Soviet Pact

On paper both sides have made considerable sacrifices. The Kremlin abandons its central propaganda theme whereby fear of the "revanchism" of West Germany has been used to justify its steely grip on Eastern Europe. Bonn, for its part, forfeits its claim to represent the German people as a whole, sees the prospect of reunification disappear, at least temporarily, below the horizon, and kisses goodbye forever to the former German territory now part of Poland.

In theory, therefore, the whole post-war

European situation has radically changed. In practice, it has not, but the prior conditions for such a change have been provided. A true détente would involve not merely a fossilization of frontiers but the dismantling of the Berlin wall, increasing contacts between the two Germanys and, above all, greater internal independence for Russia's satellites, including Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Brandt's bold initiative of suppling with the devil can be justified by a hope that these developments will occur, but not by too easy an assumption that they will.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

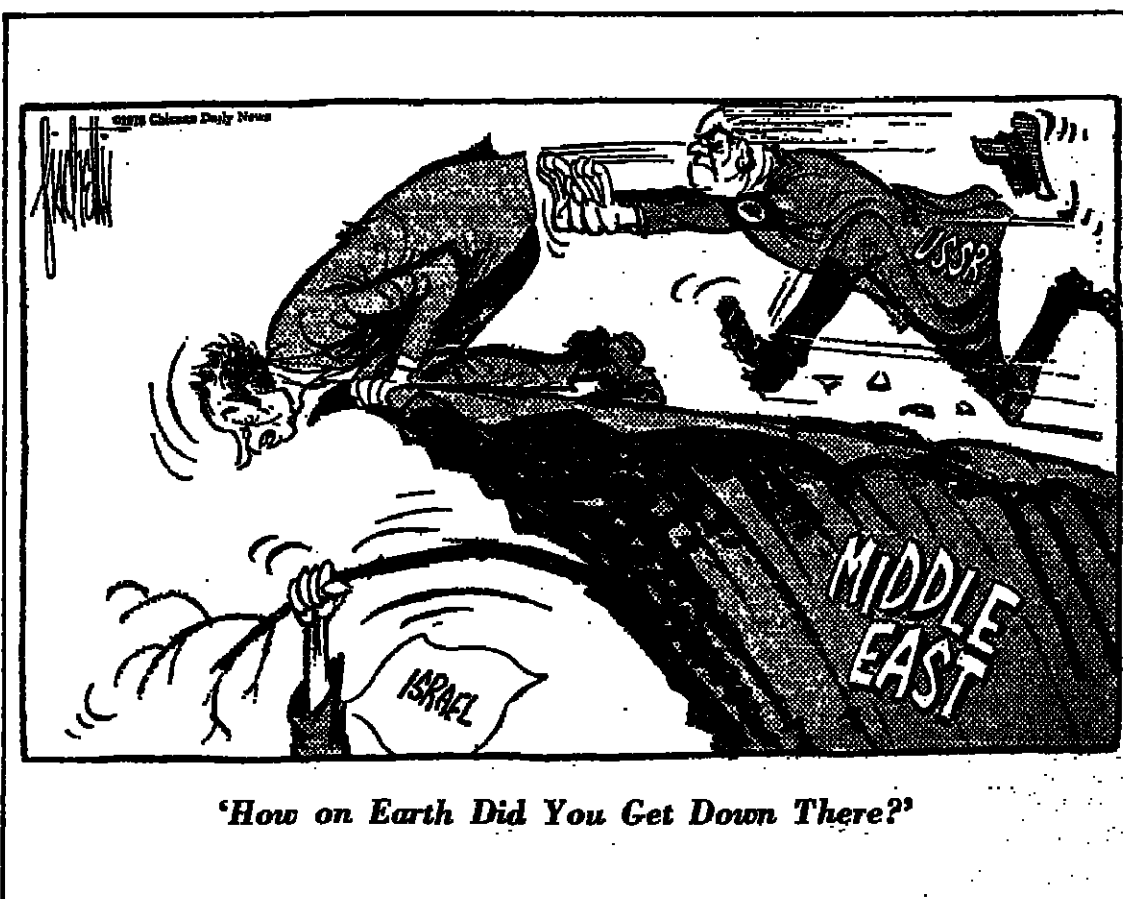
August 25, 1895

ST. PETERSBURG.—The semi-official Turkestan Gazette publishes further information regarding the rising of the Dzungars in Dzungaria on the borders of Western Siberia, who are in revolt against the Chinese. The journal states that although the Chinese have recaptured the town of Suannhuin from the insurgent tribes, the latter have besieged and taken the towns of Didantin and Hotjo. A further extension of the revolt is anticipated.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 25, 1920

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Should women be permitted to enter the Jewish Ministry? This question has caused a stir in Jewish circles here as a result of the announcement that Miss Martha Neumark, of this city, has entered the Hebrew Union College to study for the pulpit. She is the first girl in history to enter college to prepare to become a Rabbi. Dr. Kaufmann, president of the college, says: "The government body has no objection to women."



## Fulbright on Middle East 'Myths'

By Sen. J. William Fulbright

These are excerpts from a speech delivered in the Senate yesterday by Sen. Fulbright, who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

THE myths that shape events in the Middle East are the oldest myths of all. Some derive from religion.

The contested land is a "holy" land; more than a place for raising crops and building cities, it is "sacred soil" for three great religions. Jerusalem contains both the Wall of the Temple, which is sacred to Jews, and the Dome of the Rock, which is sacred to Moslems. Neither can hold exclusive title to the city without also owning the other faith's shrine.

Now, as in the days of the Crusades, religion exacerbates the issue because, now as then, the behavior of the belligerents is more affected by the zeal with which they hold their beliefs than by the humane ethics taught by their respective religions. Now as in the past it is hard to strike a bargain over sacred soil.

Then there are the myths of mutual victimization. Perhaps I should say the half-myths, because both Jews and Arabs have victims. Each of them, though, much not with the deliberate and malign intent that each attributes to the other.

### Aggravated Fears

The Jews are obsessed with the fear of a repetition of the Nazi holocaust, and the Arabs do nothing to allay this fear with extravagant talk about "holy wars" and about throwing the Jews into the sea. These threats have understandably alarmed the Israelis in much the same way that Khrushchev's talk of "burying" us agitated Americans a decade ago.

President Nasser and King Hussein have both, in effect, repudiated such draconian threats, but the Israelis seem to have noticed the disavowals. As survivors of genocide, they can hardly be expected to distinguish with perfect clarity between Nazi crimes and Arab rhetoric. All they want is that they come to Palestine in peace, settlers in an underpopulated land, but have been allowed no peace; they have fought three wars they never wished to fight and still their enemies remain implacable, refusing even to talk to them, contesting—until recently—their right to survive as a state.

Nonetheless, the Arab-Nazi analogy is a faulty one; it clouds the distinction between the myth and reality of Arab intent—whatever these may be.

The Arabs, for their part, perceive Zionism as a new form of Western imperialism. Having lived on the land of Palestine for thousands of years, they can have little sympathy for the historic sentiments of the Jewish Diaspora. It is, I should think, impossible for them to put themselves in the place of the Jews, whose cultural attachment to their ancient homeland sustained them through centuries of dispersal and persecution.

The Arabs are on a different wave length. While the Jews prayed for Palestine—"Next year in Jerusalem," they said in their prayer—the Arabs inhabited the land. They could not see the Jews as the Jews saw themselves; as refugees from genocide seeking safe haven. What did this have to do with the Arabs? They had done the Jews no harm and could see no reason why they should compensate the Jews for the crimes of Europeans.

In fact, to Arab eyes, the Jews were Europeans, armed with European skills and technology, coming on the heels of other Europeans to drive them from their homes and steal away their lands.

### Lebensraum Specter

In its way, Zionism has seemed to the Arabs even more threatening than the old European imperialism. The British and French, after all, had established colonies and, bad as that was, colonies come and go. But the Jews were establishing a homeland, and homelands do not come and go.

On the contrary, once established, they are likely to expand. The Jewish state actively encourages immigration from all over the world, creating for Arabs the specter of a Jewish drive for Lebensraum, which could only mean the annihilation of even more Arab lands. Some elements within Arab lands and the Jewish movement openly proclaim the need of a policy of expansion, which must give rise to a fear among Arabs not

unlike that felt by the Jews when the Arabs talk of throwing them into the sea.

To the Arabs, in short, Zionism is not a program of deliverance for a persecuted race but a foreign conquest bolstered by strong ties between the conquering people and the most powerful governments of the West.

As if the Arab-Israeli problem were not enough, the great powers have made their own special contribution to the mythology of the Middle East by infusing the crisis with the hocus-pocus of geopolitics. The Middle East, in geopolitical terms, is something far more abstract than an oil-rich desert contested by feuding Semitic peoples.

Beyond that, it is the "gateway to the East," the "hinge of NATO," and the crucial cockpit of the historic Russian drive toward warm water. By sending planes and missiles to Egypt, the Russians are not merely bolstering a shaky client; to the X-ray eye of the geopolitician, they are embarked upon a drive to convert the Mediterranean into a "Soviet lake."

The "vital interests" of the great powers are, in fact, involved in the Middle East—primarily because those powers have chosen to become involved. The ultimate danger is that the Arab-Israeli conflict could draw the superpowers and the world into a nuclear war—and that certainly is a matter of "vital interest."

The danger is not inherent in the local situation, nor is it predestined by fate. It has come about because the great powers have rendered much of their own freedom of action to the belligerent whims of their respective clients. There is of course one way—in which the great powers are obligated to intervene: as members of the United Nations Security Council charged by the Charter with the responsibility to "decide what measures shall be taken in response to a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression."

Instead, the Soviet Union and the United States have played the role of cobelligerents to their respective clients, arming and financing them, committing their own prestige to the issue and, in so doing, converting a local conflict into a potential world conflict. All that can be said in mitigation is that both great powers have shown a certain prudence by holding back at times on the arms supplied to the warring parties.

Finally, there is the myth of militarism, and that affects all the parties. Each clings to the notion that another round may settle things—although three wars have settled nothing—or that some new weapons system will stabilize the balance of power—as if either side would accept the other's notion of what it takes to establish a proper balance.

Since the June war of 1967, the Egyptians have acquired vast armaments of Soviet weapons, including air support and advanced ground-to-air missiles, and they have launched a "war of attrition." What has it gotten them? The Israelis have been compelled to stop their deep penetration air raids, but they still hold the Sinai; until the cease-fire, they were bombing Egyptian installations on the west bank of the canal around the clock and they have every prospect of acquiring additional Phantom and Skyhawk jets from the United States so as to re-establish their version of the balance of power.

Nor has any of the new Egyptian hardware won any political concessions from the Israelis. Prime Minister Meir explicitly rejects the borders of 1967 and, instead of offering concessions, Foreign Minister Eban contributes pithy reminders about recognizing the right of the United Arab Republic to exist.

The Israelis, for their part, have hardly profited from their military successes. They have gained territory and they have established their military superiority, but they have failed to gain what they most want: security.

In 1967, they felt desperately insecure along the Gaza Strip frontier; today they feel desperately insecure along the Suez Canal, so much so that they and their friends abroad seem almost to have forgotten that it is not their own but Egyptian territory that they are defending so jealously.

One begins to understand the spheres-of-influence psychology, which causes a nation to believe that it can have no security at all until it has robbed its neighbors of all semblance of security.

Surrounded by hostile neighbors, holding down occupied lands in the Middle East, plagued by the costs of armaments, Israel is a desperately insecure nation. That is clear, but it is anything but clear that her present policy of relying on military superiority is ever going to alter the situation.

If the Suez frontier does not provide security, what boundary would? And even if the United States provides all the Phantom jets the Israelis want and the electronic jamming gear which may neutralize the SAM-2 and SAM-3 missiles, it is unlikely that Israel will gain more than a respite; the Russians will soon enough come up with something else.

### An Analogy

After World War I, the French tried to gain security in somewhat the same way that Israel seeks it today. They too were confronted with a potentially powerful but momentarily weakened antagonist and they tried to perpetuate that situation by occupying the German Rhineland, temporarily detaching the Saar and compelling Germany to pay reparations.

The effort to make France secure by keeping Germany weak was a failure. Now, 25 years after World War II, France has nothing to fear from Germany although Germany is strong and in possession of all of the western territories France once wished to detach. France is secure now not because Germany has lost the power to threaten her but because she has lost the wish to do so.

The analogy is imperfect and simplified, but it holds. Israel will be secure when and if the Arabs lose the wish to threaten her. Eliminating that wish should be an object worth pursuing from Israel's point of view.

As victors, the Israelis are in a position to be magnanimous without being suspected of "weakness"—which is something nations worry about whenever they are thinking about behaving sensibly. But thus far they have shown little inclination to trade their conquests for peace.

Instead, they cling to the advantages won by their military victory of 1967, which is a rapidly wasting asset. One insecure frontier has been traded for another, and all that the future seems to hold is continuing conflict, as threatening to the outside world as it is to the Arabs and Israelis.

### UN Charter

Because the conflict is a threat to the outside world, it cannot be left solely to the humors of the belligerents. I have never fully understood why some of our statesmen feel that it would be a heinous crime for external parties to "impose" a solution. Under the UN Charter, the Security Council has full authority—possibly even the obligation—to impose a settlement upon warring parties who fail to make peace on their own. The very premise of the Charter is that warring nations can no longer be permitted immunity from a world police power.

As far as the United States is concerned, it is worth recalling now and then that the UN Charter is a valid and binding obligation upon us, ratified as a treaty with the advice and consent of the Senate. As to the Arabs and Israelis, they too are signatories to the Charter, and no one can say they have been denied a fair opportunity to settle their differences peacefully and on their own.

They might now be reminded of their commitment under Article 25 of the Charter, which states that "the Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter."

I think it would be a fine thing—a useful step forward for civilization—if, in the absence of a voluntary settlement by the parties, the United Nations were to "impose" a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. It would be an equally fine thing if the United Nations could "impose" a settlement in Southeast Asia.

## Nixon's Foreign Policy And the Nov. 3 Elections

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON.—A heavy schedule of major international actions that can have domestic political impact already brackets the Nov. 3 congressional elections. The overlap is partly the result of coincidence, but in good measure it is by design. Every government tries to use the international calendar to reinforce its own political fortunes.

This holds risks as well as opportunities. The Nixon administration is evidently eager for the gamble, in which the odds currently appear to be weighted in its favor:

- The U.S.-Soviet strategic nuclear arms talks (SALT), on which the Nixon administration has placed high expectations, will next resume in Helsinki Nov. 2, the day before American voters go to the polls. The date itself is a domestic political plus.

- The American-sponsored cease-fire in the Arab-Israeli warfare is scheduled to run for a minimum of 90 days—if it can be sustained. That would carry it at least to Nov. 5, two days beyond the U.S. election date.

- By Oct. 15, the administration is scheduled to withdraw 50,000 of the next 12-month slice of 150,000 American troops from South Vietnam. Some sources forecast that the administration really plans to take out 60,000 to 75,000 more troops by the Oct. 15 deadline, instead of 50,000, to demonstrate that it has bettered its own public projection.

- Between now and election day, the new chief of U.S. negotiators in the deadlocked Paris talks on the Vietnamese war, David Bruce, is expected to complete his soundings and report to President Nixon, in time to permit the United States to make what it can describe as a new "peace initiative" in Paris—if it chooses to do so.

- Near the end of October, there is the prospect of a summit assembly of world leaders at the United Nations to help celebrate the organization's 25th anniversary. President Nixon and Soviet leaders have left open the possibility of attending, depending on the international outlook as the time approaches.

This list could be readily extended, with the addition of possible further U.S.-Communist Chinese talks in Warsaw and other prospects.

As dissimilar as these events

may appear, they are interrelated comprising the record which the Nixon administration will present to American voters in the fall. President Nixon publicly has stated that during the September-October period he will concentrate on making that record "as good as possible."

To gain domestic political benefits, it is unnecessary for the administration to display success or all that world fronts.

A minus or two can be offset by gains elsewhere—provided the mistakes are not explosive. White House officials themselves already have stated the two key flash-points: The Middle East is the most dangerous area; the Indo-China war is the most anguishing problem.

In sheer political terms, if the Arab-Israeli cease-fire, which the United States tried to launch earlier, can be kept in force through Nov. 3, it is likely to produce important political advantages for the administration, apart from the strategic and diplomatic significance.

### Efficacy of Hope

Even if the cease-fire collapses the political fallout will depend on how the blame is apportioned. A failure of the cease-fire, under certain circumstances, still could gain the administration domestic credit for launching the effort.

The course of the Indo-China war, and the domestic interplay over it, can rebound harder politically, even though less so strategically.

As a consequence, the day-to-day progress of the war in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia plus results or non-results at the Paris bargaining table, carries high political relevance.

Officially, the Nixon administration's position is that peace negotiating prospects have improved, because the allied drives into Cambodia shifted the balance of power against Hanoi throughout Indo-China, and North Vietnam should respond in Paris accordingly with a more compliant bargaining position. If there is any true speedup of the area, who really expects that to happen in the near future, he cannot be found.

But in cold political terms, the administration's international requirements between now and the election Nov. 3, in the Indo-China war, as in the Middle East, may be as serviceable by maintaining hopes as by producing fulfillment.

## Letters

### Women's Rights

Your recent editorial "Equality—Under the Law" (HT, Aug. 12) throws serious doubts on the allegedly superior reasoning powers of the masculine animal. Without so much as a second thought the writer takes away with one hand what he is giving with the other. In the first part he questions whether the biological differences between men and women are so profound as to determine social status and with it social equality. In the second part he says it is only just that women attain equal rights. Where is the logic? The writer seems to be for equality under the law, but not for equal status. What other equality, and therefore status, is there?

The editorial further states that the question of equality goes deeply into our social structures, particularly the family unit. Why should it? He does not explain, hinting only at the word "To help your writer along with some straight thinking, he may have noticed that the family is alive and well after more than fifty years of female emancipation. This strongly suggests that in spite of the coming total equality the family will continue to adapt and thrive.

What the editorial most sorely lacks is historical perspective. While our grandmothers were pregnant almost every year during their child-bearing age, bringing perhaps fourteen children to life, of whom maybe five would survive, a lowering of infant mortality, a shift in social values, as well as in more recent years the pill have led to much smaller families. This, of course, has freed women to participate in the world outside their families. The amendment simply

recognizes this shift in social structures. The editorial writer surely should know that it is not the law that changes society; it is the society that always belatedly reflects changing needs within society.

To top it all off, the writer adds insult to injury in his outrageous statement that a millennial difference exists in social status between men and women. God help him!

HEILGA SANDERS-BATES,  
London.

### Exclusive Playgrounds

Re "Boom in Ibiza-Tradition: Giving Way to Bulldozers" (Aug. 18).

The world as an international playground is not as attractive a used to be. Wars, revolution, poverty . . . and the "package tours" . . . It is getting more and more difficult to live elegantly in the "international millionaires' club." Ibiza was terribly cynical in the descriptions of the "charter crowd." It is strange that such enlightening and sophisticated people forget that the "pale and plump women" . . . and "the men drink beer and reading the Daily Express" helped them to acquire the financial background which has allowed the so-called beautiful people to enjoy, for a long time, safe and exclusive playgrounds.

How can you expect any understanding between men if the only solution is "to close your eyes a you go out of the house" and "re treat to a finca with five fox walls" . . . ?

CHRISTIANE BACAVE,  
Attica, Greece.



# Women's Liberation: The Frenchwoman

Marie Noëlle Hervé

US. Aug. 24.—The American women's liberation movement has become a source of only veiled amusement in France. The bra-burners and sistrata-like strikers, planned Aug. 26, bring wry smiles to the lips of the average Frenchman who knows about feminist movement in the United States from newspaper and magazine articles. He himself, that Cartesian French individualist and, all French attitudes to women, love, marriage and family will spare him such Jean-Paul Sartre-style nonsense. But, country that has adopted frugality—with embellishments—anything is possible. Support for the male point of view comes from Frenchmen in all walks of life. "Why do women put themselves in warfare against men?" Evelyn Sullerot, 45, a coist and author of seven books on the female role in society. "They have nothing to gain. It is of course, to make themselves ridiculous."

Lagrange-Weill, 54, neologist and, like Sullerot, a prime mover in the planning movement here. "As far as I'm concerned, I don't believe that a feminist is brewing here and I think Frenchwomen are to be rebel in the streets."

Integration  
Nobody denies certain realities, particularly in pay and professional opportunities. But, seemingly, the very support the concept gains through cooperation. The Sullerot the word "integration" is meaningless—the pre-integration—that is, an American-style liberation movement exists in France. The organization has no formal name. It began three years ago with small groups, a year ago, linked together in a larger organization, now numbering about 50 members. Its group, according to the information available, make a major effort against French law prohibiting abortion, its goals are, apparently, those supported by U.S. groups: real and complete equality in every second on every level. But the up has a strong politicalist left—We are revolution-

Established Groups

is possible that the group could have a wider impact than number of members suggests that it could find action in the groups within established organizations—those, say the Communist party, or the movement Démocratique Féminin of the Socialist Fédération de la Femme. In the time, rumor has it that the men's lib organization is mining some sort of public demonstration Wednesday, the 10th anniversary of the constitutional amendment giving women the right to choose. Choosing an American university for a French demonstration may seem slightly odd the point—but doubtless a demonstration, if it takes place, will be intended to demonstrate solidarity. Still, this embryonic movement is unlikely to win any support because of its ideal bias. Yet judging from signs of archaic legislation, some inequalities, male attitudes, sex-oriented advertising, men, as a group, would not have as much reason to take to the barricades as the women's fair share of life, equality and fraternity, probably never will.

Complex Reasons  
The reasons are complex. Of course, are afraid of the tools of themselves approve the ends but the means are wrong. They are so bogged down in daily routine (shopping, and who come home for a that they have not the even to consider such let alone do anything

Wednesday, the 50th anniversary of women's suffrage in the U.S., will be marked by protests of continuing inequalities in America. European groups too are beginning protests. This article begins a series on the status of the European woman.

about them. And then there are those who think they are already free—even though they have to use their femininity to get what they want. It changes come they will probably come through the sort of cooperation that Mrs. Sullerot and others like her advocate. A step in that direction has come from Elle magazine, an influential women's weekly with a circulation of 850,000. The magazine has launched a campaign to determine the issues troubling Frenchwomen with a 60-part questionnaire. In collaboration with a popular women's program on the government radio (Madame Inter) and a public opinion organization (IFOP), Elle has amassed nearly 10,000 responses to the questionnaire, staged more than a score of round-table discussions and debates all over France, conducted more than 200 in-depth personal interviews and organized study commissions. So far, a 3,000-page dossier has been collected. It is the most probing investigation of women's issues ever made.

Revolutionary Irony  
The study will be presented to about 400 invited delegates to a three-day meeting in November. The convention will seek solutions to the problems surfaced in the investigation and the bulk of the documents—a "white paper" on the status of Frenchwomen in 1970—will be published later as a book. Such has always been the case with the Ecole Polytechnique, a school for military engineers founded in 1793. No one really thought that the Polytechnique would open its doors to women. "It would be absurd, now, wouldn't it?" said Mr. A., him-

liberation groups (except the right to legal abortion). Almost immediately after the war, the government began chipping away at the archaic Napoleonic Code, making women, legally, second-class citizens. The first big change came in 1945 when women were given the vote. In 1964, laws were passed enabling a woman to retain her own property after marriage (in the absence of a marriage contract). That same year women were given the right to open bank accounts in their own names, to take jobs without permission from their husbands, to buy on credit. In 1967, France legalized birth control.

Late last spring, another law was passed clearing away still more Napoleonic debris. The new law makes it possible for a Frenchwoman to take her children across international frontiers without her husband's written consent. The husband can no longer dictate where the family will live (although he still has the final say). Divorced fathers no longer have complete control over their minor children in their mother's custody.

Grades Ecoles  
Other bastions are crumbling. For instance, admission to les grandes écoles. A diploma from one of them is almost a guarantee of a well-paid career and professional prestige. Admission is by competitive examination; in many cases, the examinations are closed to women. Such has always been the case with the Ecole Polytechnique, a school for military engineers founded in 1793. No one really thought that the Polytechnique would open its doors to women. "It would be absurd, now, wouldn't it?" said Mr. A., him-

self a Polytechnician, and, at 50, a top corporate officer of a large, government-controlled industry. "After all," he continued, "it's a military school." Ten days later, the French cabinet proposed that the Ecole Polytechnique be opened to women. The military mountain had turned out to be a molehill. The bill, proposed to the Assemblée Nationale by the cabinet, suggested that women graduates could serve as reserve officers in the women's branches of the French armed forces (there are already about 6,500 women in the service).

Mrs. Sullerot points out that women "don't have any need to demand changes: the law is in their favor. Just re-read the UN Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man: You will see that women have the same rights as men. What often happens," she continued, "is that the laws are not applied. Women can change this by insisting that the law be enforced."

Pay Checks  
One of these touchy areas concerns salary. As long ago as 1945, the Assemblée Nationale decreed that equal pay for equal work was the law of the land.

A recent survey of full-time salaried employees in French business and industry reveals that women are simply not earning as much as men, category by category. The average male office worker in France earns about 31 percent more than a woman in a similar position. Among workers (ouvrières), the salaries are 55 percent higher for men. On the administrative level (cadres moyens), men earn 45 percent more, and on the top of the administrative pile (cadres supérieurs), men take home 61 percent more.

Of all salaried, full-time workers in France, approximately 20.1 percent earn just over \$100 a month. But, 36.2 percent of all women who work fall into this \$100-a-month category. The majority of women who work (37 percent) make between \$100 and \$250 a month—with most being on the lower end of the scale.

More than a third of all Frenchwomen (34.9 percent in 1968) work. And of the more

Keynote.  
June 4, 1936: French feminists chain off the Rue Royale in a demonstration to demand the right to vote.



than 10 million married women between 15 and 65, some \$3 million hold paid positions.

In the professional category, only 19 percent are women. Of the 7,000 members of the French bar, 1,300 are women and there are only 264 female magistrates of a total of 4,200. Among engineers, 3.5 percent are women; among technicians, 11.3 percent; among top management, 12.8 percent.

Government Workers  
The one area in which law and reality do coincide is in the government. Here, equal pay for equal work is a foregone conclusion. This applies to everyone from the eight women deputies of the Assemblée Nationale (\$1,000 a month) to the station-masters (40 percent women) in the Paris subways (\$206 a month).

The statistics speak for themselves—but tell little about the attitudes that have gone into making them. France is a country of tight family units where, traditionally, the quality of family life is more important than the individual happiness of any member.

There are two relatively new trends in France that may change this picture. The first is a concerted effort on the part of business, industry and government to encourage part-time work—nowhere near as common here as in the United States.

The feeling is that part-time work would enable women with special training to continue their careers. Another trend is a new acceptance of the adult student and new educational facilities for him (or her), as well as retraining programs for those whose education needs updating.

Most married women with small children who want to work take advantage of the government network of écoles maternelles, free day-care centers for preschool children. Last year, over 2 million children were enrolled in these centers. Children can be left all day long or half days.

Of all the "feminine" issues in France, perhaps none is more hotly debated than the abortion question. "France is a Catholic country," people say, shrugging their shoulders as if to explain everything.

That does not explain why contraception was legalized in 1967 nor the statistical story on the birthrate. The birthrate per thousand is lower (16) than in

the United States. The "level of fecundity," as the statisticians so inelegantly put it, declined 13 percent from 1956 to 1964 and has been sliding slowly downward ever since, despite a government policy of encouraging large families through a direct subsidy plan (about \$15 a month for each child).

Statisticians estimate that approximately 1.7 million "births" are "avoided" annually in France, 360,000 by illegal abortions, the rest through use of contraceptive devices.

Thus, contraception and illegal abortion play an important role in French society. Yet both are subjects of controversy and debate.

"Abortion? Never!"

"Abortion? Never!" said Suzanne Clément, a 25-year-old maid. She is the mother of an illegitimate child, now almost two. Suzanne's parents are bringing up her daughter with some help from her and the French Social Security. The French government makes no distinction between legitimate and illegitimate children, contributing toward their support in proportion to the family's (or mother's) income.

Many French people, men and women, would agree with Suzanne Clément. But a move to liberalize the abortion law (therapeutic abortions are rarely performed, and then only to save the life of the mother) is beginning to attract public support.

Although now legal, birth control measures are far from universally accepted. Some people are against contraception, in any form, on religious grounds. Others are against the pill because of possible side effects. In Dr. Weill-Hallé's view, contraception is the responsibility of the couple, not the individual. And she contends that "many of the men are ready to share this responsibility."

The same insistence on responsibility comes from a young French bachelor who declares that the Frenchwomen he knows are against the pill. This same bachelor supports,

at least partly, the idea of women's liberation in the American sense. But he does not think it likely that Frenchwomen will move in the American direction—again because, in his opinion, they are unready to accept the responsibilities that it would entail.

Many Frenchwomen share his views on the movement but not his reasons. Anne Dupont, 32, a computer analyst in Paris, thinks that American-style women's lib is the wrong way to go about things.

She thinks the answer, for both men and women, may lie in political or union action. She belongs to the Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail, a socialist-oriented labor union. "Belonging to a union is a way of acting. But to defy men by flinging a bra in their faces is to make a fool of yourself. No, let's not reject men, let's act with them."

Another view comes from Babette Duchemin, 32, mother of four, a former newspaper reporter. "Just because the law and the circumstances seem to be against us, you mustn't think that we're oppressed. To the contrary. The typical Frenchwoman often takes detours where you Americans lunge straight ahead. But we arrive at the same point. A Frenchwoman works for her rights like a taureau (a mole) and, ma foi, most of the time she makes out honorably enough and gets exactly what she wants."

Women's liberation, says Dr. Weill-Hallé, is not just a feminine problem. "Women who want to be free, are." Pointing out the strong role that individualism plays in France, she commented that "you cannot make people happy in spite of themselves."

Much of this might seem baffling to Americans. But, as Dr. Weill-Hallé points out, it is exceedingly difficult to draw parallels between American and French women. "In the United States, women are really segregated, in a sense, from

men—as witness the clubs, the women's leagues (there are thousands of them) where women deliberately isolate themselves from men. It just isn't the same in France."

Or, as Mlle Grégoire, the French radio personality, put it in an article from Marie-Claire: Legally, it will take a generation but the machine is en route. Nevertheless, there are really very few free women (in France). Why? Because the law is only a rough indication of what is permitted and what is prohibited. The rights that a society gives to its women exist only in the measure that the women make use of them. You have the rights that you think you have and that you take for your own. Our real rights are within us."

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## Subdued Note on the Riviera

By Hebe Doucay

MONTE CARLO, Aug. 24.—It is still chic to be rich in Monte Carlo but it is no longer chic to flaunt it.

Among these here for the season are Pierre Arpels (Van Cleef and Arpels), Ernest Danziger (Cartier, Paris), Fred Horowitz (Harry Winston), Carlo Cavalli (eminent prize of Fiat), Giovanni Fredi (Banco di Roma), John Schlesinger (South African diamonds).

So the money is here all right and the lines of Rolle Royces heading for the beach are endless. But international tensions (monetary and political) have affected the social season. For the past weeks, there has been party after party—but they have been smaller and more intimate than last year. And social life now seems to be very much in the hands of a group of American women who are gradually becoming the new grandes dames of the Riviera.

Cosmetics queen Estée Lauder kicked off the season on July 4 with an Independence Day party at Palm Beach Casino, in Cannes. Mrs. Lauder, who never does things halfway, invited 120 U.S. marines and a Marine Corps band. The season closed last night with an all dress party for 90 given by Dr. and Mrs. Theo Beclard at the Monte Carlo Old Beach Hotel. The Begum Mohammed Shah was there, as well as Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Peck, Mary Lasker, Prince Yucca Troubetzkoy and Princess Troubetzkoy.

Between July 4 and last night, there have been dozens of parties. Take last week for example. Princess Giovanna Fignatelli gave a red party (you had to wear red) at Le Pirate—a mad place where guests are supposed to climb trees, throw furniture into the fire and break every glass around. (They actually do it, too.)

Then there was a Cuban party given by Luis del Campo Beclard, a Cuban party given by Pierre Arpels at Le Chau-

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The parking lot at the Monte Carlo Beach Club.

mière, a caviar and blinis party at the Henry Reys for Prince Rainier and Princess Grace; a Swedish crayfish party (first course, crayfish; second course, crayfish; third course, crayfish) given by Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Tergemund at the Villafranche yacht club (they flew in 70 kilos (154 pounds) of crayfish from Turkey).

Many parties were held at home, a new subdued trend in Monte Carlo entertaining. Sonia Petit had one in her Cap Ferrat villa. And it was right out of a Scott Fitzgerald novel. A five-piece band serenaded the guests with "Strangers in the Night," "C'est Si Bon" and "L'Amour Toujours."

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Not everyone was having a ball in Monte Carlo. The Burtons were in town aboard their yacht, Kalima, but living behind drawn curtains. "We are going to leave for Paris unknown," Richard Burton said before taking off Saturday, "because the number of people who come and stare at the yacht and us every day has convinced me that we are still not married."

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## U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
Wheat 2 red bush	\$1.96 1/2	\$1.97 1/2
Wheat 2 hard red	1.97 1/2	1.98 1/2
Corn 2 yellow bu	1.80	1.82 1/2
Onion 2 white bu	.81 1/2	.82 1/2
Onion 2 white cwt	1.50	1.51 1/2
Cocoa Amer. 1 lb	2.00	2.00
Coffee 4 Santos lb	1.56	1.57 1/2

Commodity	Mon.	Year ago
Textiles		
Printed 40-60 30's yd.	1.10 1/2	1.10 1/2
Sheet 40's (Pitt.) 100	100.00	88.00
Iron 3, 40's Phila. 100	68.00	68.00
Steel strip 1, 40's Pitt.	20.00	20.00
Lead 50 lb	15	15 1/2
Copper 100 lb	60.00 1/2	60.45 1/2
Alum 100 lb	1.70 1/2	1.70 1/2
Zinc 5 St. L. basic lb	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Silver N.Y. oz.	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

Commodity	Mon.	Year ago
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Steel 40's (Pitt.) 100	100.00	88.00
Iron 3, 40's Phila. 100	68.00	68.00
Steel strip 1, 40's Pitt.	20.00	20.00
Lead 50 lb	15	15 1/2
Copper 100 lb	60.00 1/2	60.45 1/2
Alum 100 lb	1.70 1/2	1.70 1/2
Zinc 5 St. L. basic lb	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Silver N.Y. oz.	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

Commodity	Mon.	Year ago
Metals		
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Copper 100 lb	60.00 1/2	60.45 1/2
Alum 100 lb	1.70 1/2	1.70 1/2
Zinc 5 St. L. basic lb	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2
Silver N.Y. oz.	1.85 1/2	1.85 1/2

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A.F.C.A. ....	\$11.90	- Fd of the Seven Seas	\$10.21
A.G.P. Fund .....	\$12.21	- IIG Italy S.p.A.	Lire100,000
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A.I.I. Growth Fund .....	\$7.81	International Shipping Fund	Doll1,071.70
Alexander Fund .....	\$6.30	Int. Whiskey Fund .....	\$2.70
	\$2.52	Int. Wines Fund .....	\$2.70



## I.K. Economic Report parks Pound's Plunge

NDON, Aug. 24.—The pound plunged 15 points to a month low on the foreign exchange market today in the wake of a possible recession in Britain.

### iners' Club iven Credits

By H. Erich Heinemann  
NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (NYT).—The Club, Inc., the big credit company that last week re-

ported a loss of \$29.1 million for the year ended March 31, negotiated a \$150 million revolving credit at an interest rate of one-half percentage point above the prime rate, which is 8 percent.

The deal was closed three weeks ago and Diners' Club immediately received \$30 million of the credit line, company officials explained.

The company also explained that it had been a borrower of the commercial paper market until the end of last year, about eight months ago, it was their operations had come to a halt and sales were discontinued.

At that time, total paper outstanding amounted to only about \$10 million, and all but \$400,000 had been repaid.

On the foreign exchange market, the pound closed at \$2.3825/4, down 15 points from Friday's close.

Share prices on the London Stock Exchange moved up, however, encouraged by the recent show of strength on Wall Street, analysts said.

The Financial Times index gained 3.5, closing at 342.5.

government does not move quickly to ease credit curbs and reflect the economy. It forecast increased unemployment and possibly another devaluation unless the government gets the economy moving.

The institute suggested that Britons be encouraged to spend more money. Demand could be increased by cutting taxes, easing restrictions on installment buying, and freezing prices on gas, electricity, and in other nationalized industries, the report said.

It said Britain's present bout of inflation probably could not be curbed by governmental restraint measures and a return to statutory wages and price freezes.

An increase in consumer spending, however, would bring the economy nearer to its full potential and help employment without speeding up inflation or harming the balance of payments, it said.

The report noted there had been a marked deterioration in the country's economic prospects during the past three months and, if nothing is done to stimulate the economy, Britain might be forced into another devaluation.

Britain's economy, the institute said, is hit by a dual dilemma: Rising prices, costs of manufacturing and wages need strict curbs to keep prices competitive in foreign markets. But stagnation of industrial production and investment and rising unemployment call for a relaxation of those curbs.

Last week the government reported that unemployment this month hit a 30-year high with 655,943 workers. Jobsless equal to 2.6 percent of the total labor force.

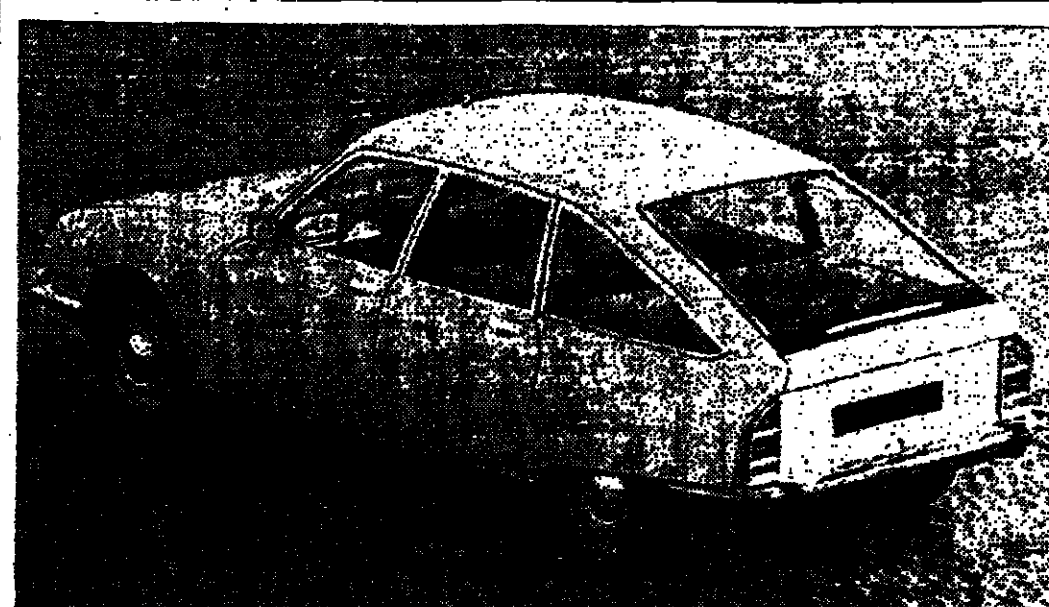
In view of rising prices in Britain's main competitor countries, the institute urged the Conservative government to break the dilemma by stimulating the economy at the risk of undermining the country's foreign trade balance.

At the same time, because of dwindling exports and rising imports it cut back its previous forecast of a 1970 balance-of-payments surplus from \$775 million (\$1.62 billion) to \$475 million.

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**NEW CITROEN STAR**—Citroën unveiled yesterday its new GS model, designed to fill the gap between its large ID and DS models and the smaller Ami-8. The six-cylinder horsepower GS will come in two versions, the "Comfort" selling for 11,380 francs (about \$2,050) and the 12,200-franc "Club." Both feature front wheel drive, air-cooled engines, hydraulic suspension and a top speed of 93 miles an hour. Citroën, now linked with Italy's Fiat, apparently hopes that the GS line will help it regain its place in the French market, which has fallen in the last few years to 17 from 30 percent, as well as filling out its line for export markets.

### Dissenters Found It 'Ill-timed and Provincial'

## House Panel Split Sharply Over Trade Bill

By Ronald Sobel

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (Reuters).—The pending U.S. trade bill, despite its import quota provisions, "meets the necessity of making a long-run (U.S.) commitment to a liberal trade policy," a majority of the House Ways and Means Committee has concluded.

But in unusually strong dissenting views, seven members of the 22-man panel said the legislation was "a bad bill... restrictive, ill-timed and provincial."

The committee's report on the bill, which it formally approved earlier this month, was released today.

The legislation, the first major trade bill to move through Congress in eight years, is expected to be approved by the House next month. The Senate Finance Committee has not yet fixed a date for hearings.

Textile and shoe import quota provisions are among the bill's most controversial provisions as well as a quota formula that could be used to help any U.S. industry claiming damage from import competition.

The bill also would give the President renewed authority to reduce duties by 30 percent and

to eliminate the American Selling Price system for increasing tariffs on on-benighted chemicals.

The majority report said that the committee attempted to mold a bill that would give the President "flexibility to act in the national interest in implementing a trade policy which is responsive both to the productive needs of the U.S. economy and the position of this country in world trade."

Regarding the textile shoe quota provisions, the majority said these measures "were absolutely necessary to ensure the viability of these basic industries."

The report also urged the administration to seek extension of the voluntary steel import agreement among U.S., Common Market and Japanese steel producers.

The pact, negotiated in 1968, is scheduled to terminate next year.

But the panel's sharply critical minority report—signed by five Democrats and two Republicans—called for the trade bill's defeat, asserting its enactment "would be a backward step for America and for the world."

"No evidence was submitted to the committee that fully and effectively demonstrated the need for industry-wide quotas," the minority said.

They particularly criticized the impact of the textile shoe section, supported by the administration, which they said would fall most heavily on smaller countries such as South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

They said they could find no logical support for this decision in light of U.S. economic and military expenditures to these nations.

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## Fed Forgot; Reserve Rule Is Explained

### 17.5% Requirement On Short-Term Paper

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve Board, caught with an embarrassing error in the announcement of its decision to require a reserve against commercial paper sold by bank holding companies, is making a special effort to inform bankers that such unsecured notes sold with a maturity of less than 30 days will carry a reserve of up to 17.5 percent, and not the 5 percent implied by the initial statement.

The effect of the requirement will be to force major banks to refund some \$2 billion of under-30-day paper sold by their holding companies, either with long-term obligations or in other, still-unregulated markets, such as federal funds or Eurodollars.

The Fed's original announcement last Monday simply stated that the board "today applied a 5 percent reserve requirement on funds obtained by member banks through the issuance of commercial paper, by their affiliates," without any mention of the maturity of the paper.

Terms Defined  
But the technical legal language implementing the action defines bank holding company commercial paper as "deposits" to the extent that the funds so obtained are used by a bank.

Under the law, any deposit with a maturity of less than 30 days is considered to be a demand deposit and is subject to the reserve requirements applied to such deposits.

For banks in specified "reserve cities," which includes the vast bulk of banks whose holding companies are selling commercial paper, the reserve requirement against demand deposits is 17.5 percent for deposits in excess of \$5 million; for other banks it is 13 percent, also for deposits over \$5 million.

Fed Telegraphs Notice  
Last Wednesday, the Fed sent a telegram to its 12 regional banks asking them to call to the attention of bankers that commercial paper of less than 30 days maturity would be considered to be demand deposits, and subject to the higher reserve requirement.

The best estimate at present is that about one-quarter of the \$7.5 billion in bank commercial paper presently outstanding is in the under-30-day category.

Nixon, Advisers Meet,  
Site Inflation Progress  
SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 24 (Reuters).—President Nixon and his top economic advisers today noted with satisfaction an easing in price rises and evidence of a resumption of expansion of the U.S. economy.

Mr. Nixon and his advisers, meeting here to review the country's economic situation, agreed that the administration's long battle against inflation now is having a significant impact on consumer prices.

Paul McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, emerged from the meeting and said: "I would not want to suggest that the struggle against inflation is over, but I think it is quite clear that we are now beginning to see some results."

GE Had Profit in Computers  
By Clare M. Reckert  
NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (NYT).—General Electric's computer business, that Honeywell proposes to acquire, last year operated in the black for the first time since GE entered the field early in the 1960s.

The disclosure was made in a proxy statement mailed over the weekend to Honeywell stockholders in preparation for the special Sept. 18 meeting called to get stockholder approval for the combination of GE and Honeywell computer operations.

Net profit of the GE computer components unit in 1969 was \$4.69 million, including an unrealized gain of \$2.9 million resulting from devaluation of the French franc and revaluation of the West German mark.

The proxy statement also showed that the 1968 loss from such operations was \$11.43 million; the 1967 loss \$23.53 million; the 1966 loss \$55.78 million, and the 1965 loss \$39.50 million.

In the first quarter of this year, the GE unit had a loss of \$1.59 million, which was less than half the \$2.79 million deficit in the 1969 initial three months.

In the first six months of 1970, consolidated net loss was \$3.08 million, compared with \$3.6 million in the 1969 period.

Throughout the five-year period, sales, service and rental income moved up yearly: from \$179 million in 1965 to \$441.6 million last year.

The volume for the opening quarter this year rose to \$96.5 million from \$93.2 million in the 1969 quarter and for the first half to \$204.3 million from \$192.7 million.

In a letter to stockholders, James H. Binger, Honeywell chairman, noting the benefits to be gained from the combination, stated "that it would substantially enhance Honeywell's ability to compete profitably in the computer markets of the world."

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Address: Corner Bank, Lugano  
Prospectuses available in Italian, German or English

## Stocks Up Sharply In Heavy Turnover

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange boomed today in the second straight session of dramatic gains. The Dow Jones Industrial Average, moving upward steadily on heavy volume, closed at 759.58 with an upswing of 14.7 points.

On Friday, in an astonishing burst of strength, the blue-chip indicator rose 15.81, its best advance since mid-June.

"The blues are running" chortled one Wall Street broker in surprise at the behavior of the blue chips.

American Telephone climbed 1 3/4 to 46 7/8. General Motors accelerated by one point to 72 7/8.

New Highs  
New 1970 highs were posted by General Electric, Ford and Standard Oil (New Jersey)—each adding a half-point. Du Pont moved up 1 1/2 to 128, its record price for the year.

Volume soared to 18.91 million shares, equalling its previous peak for 1970. For NYSE member firms, many of which have been losing money on recent low volume, the high turnover was doubly gratifying.

"For a change, I had customers calling me up today," declared a midtown broker.

Glamour stocks, buoyed by short covering and by new buying demand, enjoyed a field day. IBM soared 1 1/2 to 262 3/4, finishing at its highest price of \$262 3/4.

Company Reports  
Brown Shoe Co.  
Third Quarter 1970  
Revenue (millions)... 101.7  
Profits (millions)... 3.3  
Per Share... 0.48

Nine Months  
Revenue (millions)... 306.2  
Profits (millions)... 11.48  
Per Share... 1.88

Consolidated Foods  
Year 1970  
Revenue (millions)... 1,570.2  
Profits (millions)... 54.67  
Per Share... 2.14

Dayco  
Third Quarter 1970  
Revenue (millions)... 82.1  
Profits (millions)... 1.59  
Per Share... 0.50

Nine Months  
Revenue (millions)... 236.5  
Profits (millions)... 4.93  
Per Share... 1.55

Libby, McNeill & Libby  
Year 1970  
Revenue (millions)... 350.69  
Profits (millions)... 7.71  
Per Share... 1.33

The company said a \$5.55 million extraordinary charge on low calorie fruit products was the result of the government ban on cyclamates.

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\* Excerpt from a 1968 U.S. Commerce Department study of Mexico: "Mexico has enjoyed one of the highest rates of economic growth in the world in recent years."

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Div. in \$					Div. in \$					Div. in \$				
100s.	First	High	Last	Chge	100s.	First	High	Last	Chge	100s.	First	High	Last	Chge
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**Tokyo Exchange**[illegible]

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**NEW ISSUE**

**August 25, 1970**

**\$75,000,000**

# Burlington Industries, Inc.

**9% Sinking Fund Debentures due August 15, 1995**

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.	The First Boston Corporation	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Blyth & Co., Inc.	Drexel Harriman Ripley	duPont Glore Forgan
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	<small>Incorporated</small> Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.	<small>Incorporated</small> Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.
Lazard Frères & Co.	Lehman Brothers	Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith	Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis	Loeb, Rhoades & Co.
<small>Incorporated</small> Smith, Barney & Co.	Stone & Webster Securities Corporation	Salomon Brothers
<small>Incorporated</small> White, Weld & Co.	Dean Witter & Co.	Wertheim & Co.
Bear, Stearns & Co.	<small>Incorporated</small> A. G. Becker & Co.	<small>Incorporated</small> Paribas Corporation
Equitable Securities, Morton & Co.	<small>Incorporated</small> Clark, Dodge & Co.	<small>Incorporated</small> Dominick & Dominick
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.	<small>Incorporated</small> Goodbody & Co.	<small>Incorporated</small> Hallgarten & Co.
F. S. Moseley & Co.	<small>Incorporated</small> R. W. Pressprich & Co.	<small>Incorporated</small> Hayden, Stone
Shearson, Hammill & Co.	<small>Incorporated</small> Shields & Company	<small>Incorporated</small> Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.
Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day	<small>Incorporated</small> G. H. Walker & Co.	<small>Incorporated</small> L. F. Rothschild & Co.
		<small>Incorporated</small> Spencer Trask & Co.
		Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.

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## Heritage Eliminated After Loss to Valiant

## Gretel Beats France; Takes 2-0 Cup Lead

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 24 (UPI)—Gretel II of Australia came from behind in a close-sew battle with France today to gain its second straight victory in the best-of-seven series to name a challenger for the America's Cup.

Gretel II, owned by Sir Frank Packer and skippered by 67-year-old Jim Hardy, led at the first mark by 1:14, lost that lead as France's new skipper, Pierre Delfour, outduelled Hardy and led at the next two marks. Hardy won the race with an excellent fourth leg to windward which gave Gretel II a 1:04 lead. The final margin was 1:32.

On a nearby course in Rhode Island Sound, Intrepid today eliminated Heritage from the U.S. final trials with a 7:28 victory.

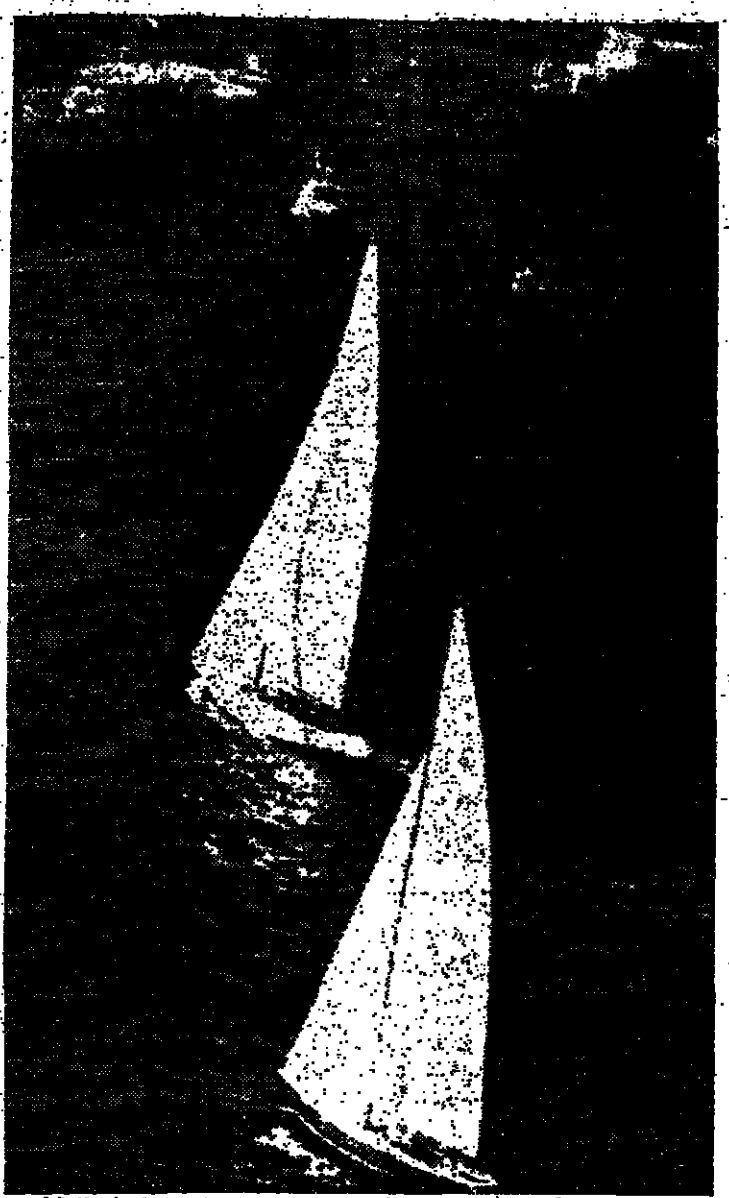
It was the fourth victory in five races for Bill Ficker's Intrepid, and the fourth loss in five for the Heritage. Morgan, who built and skippered Heritage, now Intrepid will fight it out with Valiant, skippered by Bill McCullough, for the right to defend the Cup starting Sept. 15 against the France-Gretel II winner. Valiant also has won four of five and did not race today.

Start of the Gretel II-France race was delayed almost two hours by lack of wind, but then began in satisfactory eight-knot west-southwest breeze. Gretel II crossed the starting line first by three seconds, and built that to a 1:14 lead at the first mark of the six-leg, 24.5 mile race.

Delfour, who replaced 67-year-old Louis Novraz of Switzerland as France's skipper after Gretel beat France Friday on a tactical error by Novraz, found better winds and slipped into the lead for the next two legs.

But Gretel won a tacking duel to regain the lead by several hundred yards, or 1:04, at the fourth mark and 53 seconds at the fifth, then built that up on the final leg.

Both skippers had said they would ask for a lay day (no race) for tomorrow. The third



SETTING SAIL—Gretel II, left, gets quick start on the way to defeating France in America's Cup race yesterday.

race in the series was scheduled Wednesday.

Intrepid and Valiant are scheduled to sail against each other tomorrow in their head-to-head battle for the designation as defender.

Intrepid beat Dame Patrice of Australia in the 1967 Cup series in four straight and has under some change of design. Valiant is a new 12-meter yacht built for this year's races, as was Heritage. Weatherly, the

1968 Cup winner against Gretel also started in the final U.S. trials this year but was eliminated after losing to each of the others.

The official times for the second race of the Australia-France sailoff Monday:

First mark—Australia led France by one minute, 14 seconds.

Second—France led Australia by eight seconds.

Third—France led Australia by 17 seconds.

Fourth—Australia led France by one minute, four seconds.

Fifth—Australia led France by 53 seconds.

At the finish Australia led France by one minute, 33 seconds.

Most observers, including the Aussies, thought 67-year-old Louis Novraz and his No. 1 crew had sailed France magnificently in Friday's 24.5-mile opener. They noted that it had been a marathon battle in light, fluky air. That France had led at all five turning marks, and that a weird loss of breeze had cost the French 12-meter head on the final leg and sent her to a six and one-half minute defeat.

"We lucked into the victory," one of the Aussie crewmen said yesterday. "We thought those guys on France were tremendous. We're glad we don't have to race them again tomorrow."

Bruno Bich, spokesman for the French syndicate headed by his father, Baron Marcel Bich, defended the switch in crews as entirely logical.

"Frenchmen are very individualistic," the younger Bich said. "You cannot just move them from one crew to another. Crew No. 1 has worked well with Novraz. Crew No. 2 has worked well with Pierre Delfour."

Pierre (Gopple) Delfour, a 34-year-old 505-class champion, resigned from the French team two weeks ago in what Bich called "a disagreement over how to prepare."

Saturday morning, Bruno Bich called the alternate skipper back to his boat. "We asked him to come back," Bruno Bich said. "He told us he would do it. He told us, 'I race for you on Monday.'"



John Kinsella relaxes after setting world record in 1,500-meter freestyle.

## Freestyle Record Set By Kinsella in AAU

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 24 (UPI)—John Kinsella, 17, became the first swimmer to break the 16-minute mark in the 1,500-meter freestyle mark in the 1968 Olympics, bettered his own world record in the 1,500-meter freestyle in three days as the National Amateur Athletic Union swimming championships came to a close last night.

A Los Angeles Athletic Club team of Don Havens, Mike Weston, Dan Frawley and Frank Heckl accounted for the third world mark of the night and 18th of the four-day competition at the Los Angeles Swim Club by capturing the men's 1,500-meter freestyle relay in 3:28.78. The old mark was 3:31.7, set by the U.S. National team at the Mexico City Olympics.

Kinsella edged Olympic gold medalist Mike Burton to 15:37.10. Burton, who had held the 1,500-meter mark of 16:04.5, also shaded

16 minutes as he was clocked in 15:57.34.

Hall, a 19-year-old Indiana University sophomore who won a silver medal at the 1968 Olympics, bettered his own world record in the 200 individual medley in 2:09.48. His mark had been 2:09.8.

Hall had bettered his own world record in the men's 400 individual medley Friday night and set a world standard in the 200 butterfly Saturday night.

Mark Spitz, who broke the world record in the 100-meter freestyle preliminary heat earlier yesterday, was upset in the final by Frank Heckl in 52.48. Spitz had broken Australian Michael Wenden's two-year-old mark of 52.20 with a clocking of 51.94.

World record holder Debbie Meyer, 18, won the women's 1,500-meter freestyle easily in 17:28.43, well under her standard of 17:19.50. Ann Simmons was second at 17:36.96.

RESULTS OF AAU SWIMMING MEET

200-METER FREESTYLE—1. Brian Jones, 2:11.1; 2. Dick Colella, 2:24.2; 3. Mike Burton, 2:28.7; 4. John Heaton, 2:34.2.

400-METER FREESTYLE—1. Mike Spitz, 4:58.3; 2. Mike West, 5:11.3; 3. Charlie Campbell, 5:38.5; 4. Larry Barbiere, 5:57.2.

800-METER FREESTYLE—1. John Kinsella, 10:17.10; 2. Mike Burton, 10:57.34; 3. Tom McDermott, 11:28.77; 4. Terry Aldrich, 12:01.2.

1,600-METER FREESTYLE—1. Frank Heckl, 16:48.48; 2. Mark Spitz, 17:28.43; 3. Mike Burton, 17:36.96; 4. Dave O'Malley, 18:11.1.

2,400-METER FREESTYLE—1. Gary Hall, 2:09.48; 2. John Ferra, 2:19.7; 3. Mike West, 2:24.2; 4. Mike Spitz, 2:28.7.

4,800-METER FREESTYLE—1. John Kinsella, 4:58.3; 2. Mike Burton, 5:11.3; 3. Tom McDermott, 5:38.5; 4. Terry Aldrich, 6:01.2.

9,600-METER FREESTYLE—1. Debbie Meyer, 17:28.43; 2. Ann Simmons, 17:36.96; 3. Victoria Jones, 17:48.7; 4. Mike Spitz, 18:11.1.

1,920-METER FREESTYLE—1. Debbie Meyer, 17:28.43; 2. Ann Simmons, 17:36.96; 3. Victoria Jones, 17:48.7; 4. Mike Spitz, 18:11.1.

3,840-METER FREESTYLE—1. Debbie Meyer, 17:28.43; 2. Ann Simmons, 17:36.96; 3. Victoria Jones, 17:48.7; 4. Mike Spitz, 18:11.1.

7,680-METER FREESTYLE—1. Debbie Meyer, 17:28.43; 2. Ann Simmons, 17:36.96; 3. Victoria Jones, 17:48.7; 4. Mike Spitz, 18:11.1.

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30,720-METER FREESTYLE—1. Debbie Meyer, 17:28.43; 2. Ann Simmons, 17:36.96; 3. Victoria Jones, 17:48.7; 4. Mike Spitz, 18:11.1.

61,440-METER FREESTYLE—1. Debbie Meyer, 17:28.43; 2. Ann Simmons, 17:36.96; 3. Victoria Jones, 17:48.7; 4. Mike Spitz, 18:11.1.

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245,760-METER FREESTYLE—1. Debbie Meyer, 17:28.43; 2. Ann Simmons, 17:36.96; 3. Victoria Jones, 17:48.7; 4. Mike Spitz, 18:11.1.

491,520-METER FREESTYLE—1. Debbie Meyer, 17:28.43; 2. Ann Simmons, 17:36.96; 3. Victoria Jones, 17:48.7; 4. Mike Spitz, 18:11.1.

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3,932,160-METER BUTTERFLY—1. Debbie Meyer, 17:28.43; 2. Ann Simmons, 17:36.96; 3. Victoria Jones, 17:48.7; 4. Mike Spitz, 18:11.1.

## Gullet Fans 6 Straight

## After Nine Hours, Reds, Mets Split

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (NYT)—In the course of nearly nine soggy hours at Shea Stadium yesterday, the New York Mets split a doubleheader with the Cincinnati Reds while a remarkably patient crowd of 43,713 sat through rain delays, got one full dose of ninth-inning satisfaction and got a glimpse of a major star in the making.

The Mets won the first game, which started two hours 15 minutes late when the rain finally stopped, 5-4, by scoring three runs in the ninth. It ended when Wayne Granger walked Jay Poy with two out and the bases full, forcing in the deciding run.

But they couldn't win the second, even though they gave Tom Seaver leads of 2-0 and 5-2. Cincinnati pulled it out, 7-5, on the strength of a three-run pinch homer by Jimmy Stewart in the seventh, and four dazzling relief innings by Don Gullett, a 19-year-old left-hander who struck out eight of the 12 men he faced.

After the first game, Gullett, who had pitched the first six innings of the first game, took the mound for the second with two walks and a looping single by Donn Clendenon, which gave the Mets two first-inning runs. With Seaver pitching, they seemed headed for a great day.

This was the second time in succession that Seaver was working after three days of rest, instead of his usual four. The last time, against Houston on Wednesday, he failed to last seven innings for the first time this year. This time, he pitched into the eighth, but he was also less effective than usual. It may be a coincidence, and it may not.

Gullett took over in the sixth and tied a National League record for relief pitchers by striking out the first six men he faced. By that time, he had the lead. With one out in the seventh, Carbo and Helms had singled again. Seaver, who had already produced some clutch strike-outs, fanned Bench, who was pinch-hitting, for the second out. But Stewart, batting for Woody Woodward, connected with a two-strike, no-ball pitch and drove it into the Met bullpen.

Cardinals 6, Padres 7

Jose Cardenal, who had delivered three earlier runs with a home run, double and bases-loaded walk, poked a two-run single to cap a ninth-inning St. Louis rally and give the Cardinals an 8-7 victory over San Diego.

Canadians Sign Collins

MONTREAL, Aug. 24 (UPI)—The Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League have signed the former Minnesota North Star wing Bill Collins.

Collins, 24, was with the St. Louis Cardinals last season. He was traded to the Cardinals in a deal that sent the Cardinals' pitcher Steve Carlton to the St. Louis Cardinals.

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White Sox 2, Yankees 0, 7

Rookie Jim Lytle drove in three runs with a double and a sacrifice fly in the ninth inning to lead New York to a 7-5 victory after Chicago won the opener, 2-0, behind the four-hit pitching of southpaw Tommy John.

Orioles 6, Angels 5

Paul Blair drilled a two-out, run-scoring single in the ninth inning to give Baltimore a 6-5 triumph over California as Mike Cuellar won his 19th game of the year.

Casper Has Lead As Avco Golf Resumes Play

SUTTON, Mass., Aug. 24—The \$160,000 Avco Golf Classic resumes today after a one-day delay because of rain.

It was the first tournament on this year's circuit which has been forced over to a Monday because of weather. In the Orlando, Greensboro, Dallas and Cleveland Opens, double rounds had been played on Sunday because of rain delays in earlier rounds.

Masters champion Billy Casper is the leader after three rounds with a 208 total. Trailing him by one stroke at 209 are Dave Hill, Dan Sikes, Jim Colbert and Tom Weiskopf.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Baltimore . . . . . 50 45 640

New York . . . . . 49 46 551

Detroit . . . . . 48 47 544

Kansas City . . . . . 47 48 512

Cleveland . . . . . 46 49 480

Washington . . . . . 45 50 480

Western Division

Minnesota . . . . . 49 46 563

California . . . . . 48 47 532

Oakland . . . . . 47 48 546 1/2

Kansas City . . . . . 46 49 512

Milwaukee . . . . . 45 50 480 1/2

Chicago . . . . . 44 51 480 1/2

Sunday's Results

Chicago 2, New York 5, 7

Philadelphia 1, Boston 6

Washington 1, Minnesota 1

Detroit 1, Milwaukee 6

Cleveland 6, Oakland 5

Baltimore 6, California 5

Monday's Games

(Not included in standings)

Chicago at Los Angeles, night

Atlanta at Montreal, night

(Only games scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Pittsburgh . . . . . 49 46 551

New York . . . . . 48 47 544

Chicago . . . . . 47 48 512

Kansas City . . . . . 46 49 480

Philadelphia . . . . . 45 50 480 1/2

Montreal . . . . . 44 51 480 1/2

Western Division

Cincinnati . . . . . 48 49 512

Los Angeles . . . . . 47 50 480 1/2

San Francisco . . . . . 46 51 480 1/2

Kansas City . . . . . 45 52 480 1/2

St. Louis . . . . . 44 53 480 1/2

San Diego . . . . . 43 54 480 1/2

Sunday's Results

New York 6, Cincinnati 4, 7

Philadelphia 1, Boston 6

Washington 1, Minnesota 1

Detroit 1, Milwaukee 6

Cleveland 6, Oakland 5

Baltimore 6, California 5

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## RED SMITH

## Hot and Bothered

AFTER three and a half months of contract talks, the attorney for Jim Nance announces that the talkback, who played out his option with the Boston Patriots last season, will not return to the Pats.

Unable to get a million-dollar contract out of the Minnesota Vikings, the lawyer for Joe Sapp says there "seems to be no way around" a multi-million-dollar antitrust suit by the quarterback charging "fraudulent and undue conduct."

Bern Schwartz, the old paratrooper who coaches football at Syracuse University, fires seven black players who cut spring practice, including Al Newton, Syracuse's leading ground-gainer the last two seasons. The players take their case to the human rights commission.

Some professional football players announce their retirement and others unannounced. Theirs: O.J. Dow, Meggery of the St. Louis Cardinals, quite to write a book about football's popularity. Another, Chip Oliver of the Oakland Raiders, joins a hippie commune to help improve the world. Still another, George Andrie of the Dallas Cowboys, is turned



